

Sheriff.....Chas. W. Amison
Clerk.....Jas. J. Collier
Treasurer.....Wm. J. Bick
Prosecutor.....O. Palmer
Judge of Probate.....W. B. Bick
Circuit Court Commissioner.....O. Palmer
Surveyor.....A. E. Newman Jr.

South Branch.....O. F. Barnes
North Branch.....Charles Silby
Maple Fork.....John P. Hum
Grayling.....John P. Hum
Frederick.....C. Craven

President.....John P. Hum
Clerk.....John P. Hum
Treasurer.....John P. Hum
Auditor.....John P. Hum
Assessor.....John P. Hum
Health Officer.....John P. Hum
Fire Marshal.....John P. Hum
Police Officer.....John P. Hum
Sanitary Officer.....John P. Hum
Public Works Officer.....John P. Hum
Social Officer.....John P. Hum
Society Meetings.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pastor Rev. E. G. Johnson. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. on Sunday school, 9:00 a. m. Epworth League, 6:00 p. m. Bible study, Monday 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday 7:00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Free Presbyterian Church.

Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. at 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. W. B. Macgregor, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.

Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. on Sunday school, 9:00 a. m. Epworth League, 6:00 p. m. Bible study, Monday 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday 7:00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend the above services.

Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.

Rev. A. C. Kildgaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m., Sunday School at 10:30 a. m., Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m., "Standard time" at 8 o'clock a. m. J. J. Rice, Assistant.

Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. F. HUM, Secretary.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. A. L. FOND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. L. WINDOW, Sec.

Grayling Chapter I. O. F. No. 120

Meets every third Tuesday in each month. M. A. BATES, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. F. No. 137

Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. GEO. M. CULLUGH, N. G. J. PETER BORCHERS, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. No. 192

Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. W. H. WOODFIELD, Com. T. NOLAN, Jr. K.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S. No. 88

Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. L. WINDOW, W. M. MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 700

Meets second and last Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock. MRS. L. WINDOW, R. S. J. B. WOODBURN, R. S.

Companion Court Grayling No. 652, I. O. F.

Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at 8 a. m. Hall. EMMA WOODBURN, C. R. ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

Crawford Hive, G. O. T. M. No. 192

Meets first and third Friday of each month. EMMA AMOS, Lady Com. ANNIE EISENHAEUER, Record Keeper

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MRS. DELEANN SMITH, President. CORDELLA MCCLAIN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 634

Meets at 8 p. m. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m. ELIZA BROTT, Master. P. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.

Meets alternate Thursday evenings at 8 a. m. Hall. ED. G. CLARK, W. C. M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. ANNA EISENHAEUER, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of U. E.

Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. W. K. CALLARD, Sec. and Treas.

S. N. Insley, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store,

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.

Residence on Peninsula Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. Merriman, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE:

East of O. House. Night Calls at residence, first house south of M. E. Church.

C. C. Wescott

DENTIST

OFFICE:

Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue. Office hours: 8-12 a. m. 2-6 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Pine Lands

Bought and sold on Commission.

None-Residents' Lands looked after. Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of Bank of Grayling.

O. Palmer

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND NOTARY

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

SOME SEWING HINTS

FOR THE WOMAN OF ECONOMICAL TURN OF MIND.

Width of Shoulders a Distinctive Mark of the New Shirts—How Proper Effect May Be Given Them.

The new shirtwaist is distinctive on account of the width of the shoulders. Do not imagine for one moment that this effect may be obtained by cutting the shoulder seam extra long—that is to say, by running it down on the arm.

It can't. The proper width must be given by the correct line of the shoulder seam; otherwise the sleeve cannot be properly put in, and will drop in an ugly way over the arm, giving an ill-fitting, thoroughly home-made appearance to the shirtwaist.

It will be real economy to buy a plain shirtwaist of the newest cut and the proper bust measure and not attempt to remodel a pattern of the last season. The new pattern will be cut out according to the lines of an expert draughtsman and with care in using it a perfect shirtwaist is bound to result.

In the majority of the waists shown variety is given by the different ways of trimming and not by different shaped patterns. When tucks are to be used, no matter how they are shaped or grouped, the length of the back and the fronts should be torn from the material, and the tucking done on these straight pieces.

If the waist is to button in front and the tucks are to run the full length, it will be found much easier to leave the fronts in one piece and tuck them. If it buttons in the back, the same idea will naturally follow. In so doing, the possibility of the two sides being unevenly spaced will be done away with.

When insertion of lace or embroidery are used between the groups of tucks it will be more economical if the pattern is planned on the piece, and the fronts and back cut out before the insertion is sewed on. In this way will be avoided the waste of lace and embroidery when the neck and arm holes are cut out.

When basing the insertion on, basing through to the right side of the material, and stitch it by machine on each side. Then the material is cut from beneath, leaving about one-eighth of an inch on each side to turn back and stitch down neatly so that it will not fray. The sleeves, cuffs and collars of all the lingerie waists should be trimmed in the same way.

When cutting out the waist, the grain of the material at both the center front and center back must be run on the straight. This, by the way, must be strictly observed when creasing for the tucks.

Care must be taken when fitting and putting the pieces together, particularly when using this material, as an unlined waist has nothing to hang upon and keep it in position at the top save the collarband. The waistband must be depended upon for the rest, so both the collar and waistband must have careful attention.

If it is necessary to make adjustments in a pattern, such as correcting the waist line, or the spacing of the gathers, the amateur invariably is tempted to bring the fullness into a very narrow space on each side of the center front and back.

This is a great mistake. It cannot fail to give ugly lines to the waist. The fullness should fall in straight lines from the shoulders to the waist line, no matter whether the figure be stout or slender.

To avoid this have ready a piece of inch-wide tape or a straight muslin band of that width with the raw edges turned in. After the waist has been adjusted at the shoulders and neck, and the center back and front of the waist line and at the same time the center of the tape.

Emergency Dessert.

(The egg could be omitted). One-half pound of cooked and stoned prunes, one pared apple, juice of half a lemon if at hand, one and one-third cups flour, three level teaspoons of baking powder, half a teaspoon salt, cracker cup of butter, one beaten egg, about 1 1/4 cups milk. Put prunes and apple in pudding dish with lemon juice and lots of butter, a little salt, also sugar if needed. Make a moist biscuit dough of the other ingredients. Spread over the prunes, bake about 20 minutes. Serve hot with cream and sugar.

Apple Fritters.

One cup flour, one and one-half level teaspoons baking powder, two level tablespoons sugar, two-thirds cup milk, one egg well beaten, two medium sized apples cut into small, thin slices.

Sift together the flour, baking powder, and sugar, add gradually the milk, then the egg. Beat well and stir in the apple. Drop by spoonfuls into deep, hot fat. Drain on brown paper and serve with maple sirup or a sweet sauce.

Quick Biscuits.

Into a quart of flour chop a table-spoonful each of butter and cutmeat, first sifting the flour twice with a tea-spoonful of salt and two tea-spoonfuls of baking powder. When the butter is like a coarse powder, moisten with enough cold milk to enable you to roll out the soft dough. Turn upon a floured board and roll out lightly and cut quickly, handling as little as possible. Bake in a quick oven and serve at once.

FOR THE LUNCHEON

CREAM OR POTATO SOUP MAKES EXCELLENT DISH.

Left-Overs of Many Kinds May Be Used in Preparing Them—Expert's Recipe for Boston Brown Bread.

Cream soups of left-over beans, peas, onions or several things make appetizing luncheon dishes. A hot, well-seasoned potato soup is very good with toasted cracker and a pinch of dried parsley to set it off. To make it take a quart of milk, six large potatoes, one stalk of celery, an onion, a tablespoonful of butter. Put milk to boil with onion and celery; pare the potatoes and boil them until they are thoroughly done; turn off the water and mash fine; add milk and butter, pepper and salt; run through a strainer and serve immediately. No cream soup should stand or be allowed to get cold.

The Designer publishes a recipe for Boston brown bread: Sift together one whole cupful each of cornmeal, rye meal and wheat flour, one tea-spoonful of salt and three tea-spoonfuls of soda; add one-half cupful of molasses and two cupfuls of thick sour milk. Beat thoroughly and let it steam in a nicely buttered mold or tightly covered pan for fully three hours. If baking powder cans are used for molds, one and one-half hours' cooking will be sufficient. Entire wheat or Graham flour can be used in place of the white flour, if desired. After steaming the bread it is well to remove the cover of the mold and set the bread in the oven for 30 or 40 minutes to ripen.

Sweet potato time gives many dishes to the table that make the mouth water—caramelized sweet potatoes, dusted with heavy brown sugar and fried; creamed sweet potatoes, sweet potato croquettes and baked and boiled sweet potatoes. The following does away with the hard skin that forms on sweet potatoes baked: Wash and wipe them dry, and then grease them liberally with butter or lard. Bake them in a quick oven and, when done, put them in a deep bowl or crock, spread a cloth over them and let them remain undisturbed for about ten minutes before serving them.

Cream Candy Bonbons—The basis of all cream candy is made by taking one pound of white granulated sugar, half a tea-spoonful of water and one fourth of a tea-spoonful of cream of tartar; this prevents the sugar from granulating again when the water evaporates. Boil these together until they begin to thread. Pour it out at once on a buttered platter and with a wooden paddle beat it until it becomes white and smooth. When it becomes stiff and dry mold it in one lump and cut it in three parts. Add one tea-spoonful of any kind of flavoring desired in the different parts for variety.

Make in any shape desired and coat with chocolate or put halves of walnut or pecans on the outside. Dates and pieces of figs are used outside or in; grated cocoanuts may be used in with some of the fondant. All cream candy must dry 24 hours. One drop of cochineal will give a delicate pink to one part of the fondant. Yellow comes from orange peel and green from spinach leaves. Put into dainty boxes and you will have delicious bonbons and cost but little time or money.

Serving Crackers.

The hostess, who is ever on the look-out for novelties for her afternoon tea table should be sure to serve her crackers in little baskets made of themselves.

Use salted wafers for the basket, allowing one to a side, and tying them together with a narrow satin ribbon about a quarter of an inch in width. Put this on a handsome plate covered with a lace dolly and pile the other crackers in and around it. The effect is charming and will be much admired.

One hostess used these cracker baskets as corner pieces on her luncheon table. In the center were purple asters, while the crackers were tied with purple ribbon the same shade and were filled with purple and white grapes.

Sour Milk Waffles.

Two and one-half cups flour, one level tea-spoonful salt, one tea-spoonful soda, two cups thick sour milk, three eggs and three table-spoons melted butter.

Sift together the flour, salt and soda. Beat the yolks of the eggs until light, add the sour milk, and add the flour. Add the butter, beat well, and fold in the whites of the eggs (beaten stiff). Cook in a well-greased hot waffle iron. Serve plain or with maple sirup.

Salted Almonds.

Four boiling water over one pound of nuts, let stand until cool; take out a few at a time, as they blanch more easily when damp. Lay on a paper over night to dry. In the morning put in the oven. When heated take out, put in a piece of butter the size of an English walnut. Stir thoroughly, salt to taste. Put back in oven, stir repeatedly until a delicate brown. Do not have oven too hot or they will burn. Better watch them closely.

Rice Meringue.

One cup boiled rice, one large pint of milk, two eggs, one large cup of sugar, one lemon. Boil the milk, stir in rice, the yolks of the eggs and sugar, and cook thick as soft custard. Take from fire, grate in rind of lemon, pour in buttered dish, beat whites of eggs, add lemon juice and little sugar. Pour over pudding and bake. This is delicious.

TWO GERMAN IDEAS

DISHES THAT ARE POPULAR IN THE FATHERLAND.

Roastbeef a Real Delicacy, Not Expensive, and Easy to Prepare—Directions for the Compounding of Veal Goulash.

German cooking the kind of cooking that is, which one meets in German homes, is a thing that Americans seldom have the opportunity to study at close range, on this side of the water at least. There are a number of dishes that our housekeepers would do well to adopt in these days of soaring prices, particularly as the deliciousness of most of them would seem to be in inverse ratio to the cost.

The following recipes were obtained from a young American woman who has been sitting at the feet of her German mother-in-law with admirable results to the household income—and her husband's disposition as well. The names sound strange, but the dishes, once tried, will be found to taste much better than they sound, although roastbeef certainly rings more pleasantly to the ear than "beef stew."

For roastbeef cut into nice pieces two pounds of top sirloin steak (cut in two slices) and a small Delmonico steak, using the bone. Pound this meat on both sides until it is so thin you can see through it. Sprinkle both sides generously with salt and pepper. Then slice six medium-sized onions, once tried, will be found to taste much better than they sound, although roastbeef certainly rings more pleasantly to the ear than "beef stew."

The dumplings usually served with roastbeef are made as follows: Sift into a bowl a cup of flour, break into it one egg, and stir them well together. Chop into small dice one hard dry roll, and add it to the mixture with enough warm milk (about a scant cup) to make a soft dough, and a pinch of salt. It may stand all day if desired. When ready to cook divide it in half and drop in boiling salted water, cooking about ten minutes, or until it is tender.

Veal Goulash.—Have two pounds of nice lean veal cut up for stewing. Slice three or four onions very fine and fry them golden brown in beef drippings to which a little butter has been added, then add the veal and brown it well on both sides, sprinkling it very generously with paprika while browning. Then add enough hot water to keep it from burning, cover and simmer for about two hours, adding more water when necessary, and a little salt when it is about half done. The gravy may be thickened slightly before serving.

Useful Tissue Paper.

For packing glass, china and ornaments, a roll of tissue paper is invaluable.

When packing hats a wisp of tissue paper should be twisted around all outstanding ends of ribbons and wings, to prevent crushing.

Dress and blouse sleeves should be stuffed with soft paper, and a sheet of it placed between the folds.

Silk handkerchiefs, laces and ribbons should be ironed between a layer of tissue paper; and it is also a fine polish for steel buckles and hatpins.

The tissue paper in which parcels are wrapped should never be thrown away, but smoothed out and laid away in a drawer for future use.

A small pad of tissue paper, sprinkled with methylated spirits, will give a brilliant polish to mirrors, picture frames and crystal.

The pad, used without the spirits, is excellent for burnishing steel, rubbing grease spots off furniture and polishing silver.

Sweet Crackers.

Two and one-half cups sugar, two cups sweet milk, two eggs, a pinch of salt, one cup of butter and lard mixed, five cents baking ammonia, five cents lemon roll; pound the ammonia fine and soak in half the milk over night.

Put together the ingredients and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Roll out very thin and prick with a fork to let the ammonia evaporate. Bake in a quick oven. Set aside at least 40 minutes before eating.

Apple Custard Pie.

Two large cupfuls of sour apple sauce real wet, one large cupful of sugar if you like it very sweet, yolks of two eggs and apple spice you like in apple pie. Bake in deep pie plate. When done frost with the whites of the eggs and one big spoonful of sugar. Very good.

To Extract a Needle.

Apply a magnet immediately; the flesh closes rapidly over a needle, which soon takes it out of sight. A magnet stops the penetrating movement of the needle and in a short time draws it free from the flesh without pain.

Fig Pudding.

Four eggs beaten well, one pound of figs, two cups of sugar and a little salt, one pint cracker crumbs; chop figs well and mix all together; steam one hour and serve with hard sauce.

NEW VEGETABLES IN MARKET.

Hostess Has Opportunity to Serve Novelties to Her Guests.

The hostess who likes to serve novelties at her table should make the most of the odd vegetables and fruits now on sale.

The yam, or Brazilian sweet potato, is increasing in favor. One exhibited recently in the window of a fancy grocer was more than a foot in length, with an average circumference of ten inches. The price asked was 75 cents.

Any recipe for the cooking of the sweet potato may be applied to the yam. It should be boiled first and salted, when it is ready for serving in any of several different ways.

A tropical vegetable now shown is the chayote. It is somewhat similar in general shape to the green pepper. It is, however, more fleshy inside, and in color is a very faint green, almost white in some places.

The chayote should be boiled first, then sliced, rolled in crumbs and fried. When so served the appearance is not unlike diminutive slices of fried egg plant. Served cold and mixed with green peppers and celery the chayote may be used as a salad.

The Egyptian melon is another conspicuous novelty of the fruiterer and fancy grocer. Fine specimens of this melon may be seen suspended in a network of cord in some of the windows.

The melons range in price from \$1.50 to three dollars, and as a large melon may be served to a dozen or 15 persons the price asked is not as high as might at first appear.—Chicago Journal.

WAYS OF PREPARING FRUIT.

Apples and Pears of Great Value, Both Cooked and Uncooked.

These fruits are both useful and wholesome. An apple eaten raw the first thing in the morning will be beneficial to those who suffer from constipation. Baked apples are also good for the same purpose, and are easier of digestion than when uncooked. They are very good for children for either breakfast or supper, and may be varied by sometimes simply baking them on a tin, and afterwards sprinkling them with sugar; and at others, peeling, taking out the cores with an apple corer, filling the hole with sugar and putting a few cloves and a little water into the jar; when filled with apples, tie it over with brown paper and put in the oven till the apples are cooked. Some sorts take so much longer than others, that we cannot give time for them. Pears cooked in the same way are very nice. Apple tea is a very pleasant drink, much appreciated by children. It is made by boiling apples, cut in half, with sufficient water to cover them, some sugar and thin lemon rind; the apples should be quite soft, then put into a colander for all the liquid to run from them. When cold, add a little lemon juice, and more sugar if needed.

Library Convenience.

In the library of a well known scholar are some bookshelves, with an attachment which is ideal for a person who expects to use books for reference. Under the shelves, about 27 inches from the floor, is a recess the width of the shelves, and about two inches high. In this is a flat board, the width of the shelves and of the same wood, which can be pulled forward by putting the hand in a groove in the front lower edge. This serves as a shelf on which to lay a book, which is being used for reference for a few moments, or to lay out a number of them when some one is looking up a particular subject. All the bookcases are made in this way and every one who has occasion to use them finds the shelves a great convenience.

Celery Jelly.

Celery jelly is an attractive basis for fancy salads. Cut up the outer green stalks and to one cupful of celery use one pint of water with one tea-spoonful of salt. Cook until soft, add one-quarter of a box of gelatin that has soaked for half an hour in half a cupful of cold water; strain through a jelly bag and mold. When solid cut out the center and fill with the salad. Two oranges two bananas, and two apples diced form an attractive salad to serve with the celery jelly.

Lemon Butter.

Grated rind and juice of one lemon, three-fourths cup of sugar, one scant tea-spoon butter. Put juice, grated rind and sugar in a saucepan, set on stove in a dish of boiling water. Beat an egg and when the sugar is melted and sirup hot stir in egg and stir mixture until it thickens, then stir in butter and remove from fire and put dish in cold water. Stir occasionally until cold. This will keep several days.

Hamburg Meat Cake.

The meat wants to be somewhat fat. For one pound of meat use two slices of stale bread soaked in a little water and press out, not too dry; add one egg. Chop small onion and cook in table-spoonful of butter. Don't let it burn. Mix well and season highly with pepper and salt. Make into small balls.

King's Pudding.

Two cups bread crumbs, one-half cup suet or butter, one-half cup molasses, one egg, one tea-spoon of soda, one-half cup sweet milk, one-half tea-spoon cloves, one tea-spoon cinnamon, pinch of salt; boil or steam like a loaf of brown bread two hours; serve with lemon or hard sauce.

SHADES FOR THE LAMP.

Silk and Lace Lend Themselves Best to Ornamentation.

Electric lights can wear pretty home-made shades just as the old kerosene and gas lamps used to, and there are many simple ways of making them. It is easier to plan the shade for the electric, for there is no danger of seeing your handiwork go up in flames.

An ordinary nickel standard, to which the drop light is attached, may be fitted up with an ordinary wire frame, such as were used on the kerosene lamps.

A shade of flax lace made up over a foundation of white or colored taffeta silk is artistic and simple to make. Purchase a good wire frame of the size desired and cover the rims with silk binding tape.

The necessary amount of silk is known by measuring the distance around the lower rim of the frame and then allowing just a little extra, so that the silk will not be too scant, although it should not be actually gathered below.

After the silk is measured carefully for the correct width of the frame it must be cut in long strips and joined neatly together, leaving enough material for a full four-inch ruffle and for a flat lining for the little top band of the frame.

A frame should be bought with this top piece, as a plain ruffle at the top will not look well.

The silk is then sewed neatly on the lower rim and drawn up and pinned tightly at the top to keep it firm and in place before it is sewed.

After this is done the silk is covered with an inexpensive flax lace, which is very wide, so that it can be cut between the squares of the pattern and joined together without the seam showing.

LIKED BY THE LITTLE ONES.

Maypole Cake Pretty Ornament for Birthday Table.

This novel centerpiece for a birthday table is sure to please all the little guests. Any kind of simple cake will do provided it has plenty of curly-cues and sugar plums on the icing.

Place in the center of the table a looking glass plaque, edging it with crimped pink tissue paper and ferns. On this set the cake, from the middle of which rises the maypole. This may vary in size from a wooden knitting needle to a bamboo cane to suit the dimensions



ANNIE CATRON

A BURDEN TO ME

MISS ANNIE CATRON, 927 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:

"As I have found Peruna a blessing for a severe case of catarrh of the head and throat which I suffered from for a number of years, I am only too pleased to give it my personal endorsement."

"Catarrh, such as I suffered from, made life a burden to me, my breath was offensive, stomach bad, and my head stopped up so that I was usually troubled with a headache, and although I tried many so-called remedies, nothing gave me permanent relief. I was rather discouraged with all medicines when Peruna was suggested to me."

"However, I did buy a bottle, and before that was finished there was a marked change in my condition. Much encouraged, I kept on until I was completely cured in a month's time, and I find that my general health is also excellent."

People who prefer solid medicines should try Peruna tablets. Each tablet represents our average dose of Peruna.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1908.

How Mark Twain Got the Book.

"Mark Twain is the most interesting character in American literature to-day, and has made more money out of it than any other author," says A. S. Swanson, representative of one of the great publishing houses of New York. "He lives just around the corner from our place, and so we see him very often. He is never so happy as when telling a story, and is often seen doing so in a group of congenial spirits. He was telling me that recently he went into the sales department of our house, and being attracted by a particular book, asked the price."

"Four dollars," said the clerk.

"Well, now," said Mr. Clemens, "I am a newspaper writer. Don't I get a discount for that?"

"Certainly," replied the obliging clerk.

"I am also a magazine writer. Do I get something off for that?"

"Yes," said the clerk, "you get a discount for that."

"I am also an author. Don't I come in on the author's discount?"

"Yes, sir, you get the author's discount."

"In addition," said Mr. Clemens, "I am a stockholder in this house. Does that entitle me to something off?"

"Yes, sir," the clerk returned.

"Now," continued Mr. Clemens, "I would like to state that I am Samuel Clemens, does that fact entitle me to another discount?"

"It does," said the clerk, after a moment's hesitation.

"That's good," replied the author, "how much do I owe you?"

"We owe you 80 cents," said the clerk.

Of Course Not.

"No."

"Can't you afford to?"

"Yes, but that's got nothing to do with it."—Houston Post.

Costly Comfort.

"Do you offer your wife comfort when she weeps?"

"When she doesn't weep too often; it usually takes a new dress to comfort her."—Houston Post.

Parental Misinformation.

"Paw, what is a quillotine?"

"It's an instrument bearing some resemblance to a shirt collar that has been three or four times to the laundry, Tommy, but it is much quicker and more merciful in its operation."

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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AMERICA IS RICHEST AMONG THE NATIONS

William E. Curtis Says Croesus Was Pauper Beside Our Uncle Sam.

FIGURES SHOW BIG GROWTH.

Per Capita Wealth in 1870 Was \$779.83; in 1907 It Was \$1,810.11.

As a rule, the average newspaper reader does not like statistics, but here are some figures that everybody should read, because they mean so much. They measure our greatness as a nation and our prosperity as a people, and although they are so stupendous that the human mind almost refuses to comprehend them, they carry a lesson that every citizen and every school boy should learn. Uncle Sam is richer than any other nation that exists or ever has existed. Croesus, King of Lydia, whose name has been a synonym for wealth for ages, was a pauper compared to him.

From the reports of the bureau of statistics, the census bureau, the Treasury and Agricultural Department William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent, has compiled a few significant figures showing the material development of the United States within the last thirty-seven years. He has selected the year 1870 as a basis of comparison, because that was the beginning of a new era in American commerce and industry that followed the Civil War. Although the panic of '73 arrested the growth of the country for a time, the present period of development began then.

The population of the country in 1870 was 38,553,371, or 12.74 to the square mile; the population on the 30th of June, 1907, according to the estimates of the census bureau, was 83,503,303, or 28.28 per square mile.

The tangible wealth of the country, the true valuation of real and personal property, according to the census of 1870, was \$30,068,718,000, while in 1907 it is estimated at more than three times that amount, or \$107,104,211,917.

As far back as 1870 the per capita wealth of the United States was estimated at \$779.83. In 1907 it had almost doubled, and has reached the sum of \$1,810.11 per capita, which proves that we are the richest people that ever existed in other words, if the real and personal property belonging to the inhabitants of the United States could be equally distributed among them, each man, woman and child living on the 30th of June last would have been entitled to \$1,810.11.

In 1870 the deposits in national banks for the whole United States amounted to \$42,261,363, while on the 30th of September last they were \$4,322,880,141.

In 1870 the deposits in savings banks were \$49,874,358, while on the 30th of September, 1907, they were \$2,490,078,945.

Taking the two together and including all the banks—national, State, private and savings—the deposits have increased eightfold during the last thirty-seven years—from \$1,022,135,921 in 1870 to \$8,422,880,141 in 1907.

The bank deposits for the entire country are not given for 1870. The earliest available figures are for 1880, when the total for the United States was \$28,815,279,365, which has increased to \$137,740,230,415 for the last fiscal year.

The national bank circulation in 1870 was \$288,648,081, while on Dec. 1st last it was \$67,521,395.

In 1870 we had only \$25,000,000 silver and gold coin. To-day we have \$1,222,707,849, of which \$750,000,000 is gold and the remainder silver.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States has been reduced from \$2,046,155,722, or \$49.40 per capita of population, in 1870, to \$826,698,010, or \$10.26 per capita, in 1907.

The annual interest charges on the public debt have been reduced from \$118,784,000, or \$3 per capita of population, to \$21,628,914, or 25 cents per capita of population.

Notwithstanding the reductions in war taxes since 1870, the ordinary revenues of the government have increased from \$38,553,371 in that year to \$963,140,434 in 1907, and the ordinary expenditures from \$44,121,507 to \$1,121,214,387, leaving a deficit of \$7,070,987 to be paid out of the treasury.

The total revenues of the government in 1907 were \$940,725,339 and the total expenses \$949,840,170.

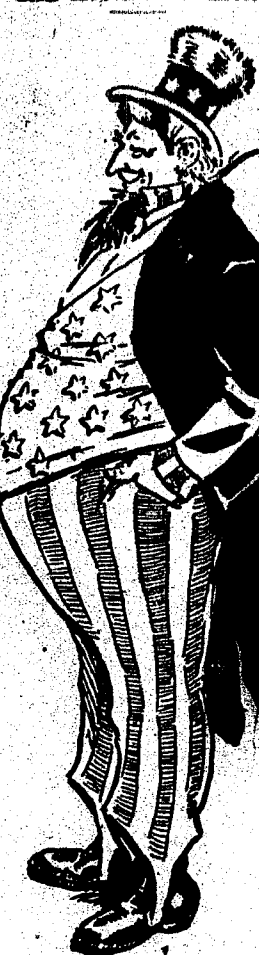
The increase in the pension roll has been enormous. The total in 1870 was \$28,340,202, and in 1907 it is \$139,309,514. The cost of the army in 1870 was \$57,504,575, and in 1907 \$122,576,465. The cost of the navy during the same period has increased from \$21,780,230 to \$97,128,469.

The imports of merchandise in 1870 amounted to \$435,938,408, and our exports were \$327,771,708 that year, while in 1907 the imports were \$1,434,421,425 and the exports \$1,850,851,078. In 1870 the exports per capita of population were \$9.77, and notwithstanding the enormous increase in population, the per capita in 1907 was \$21.60.

The foreign commerce of the United States for the calendar year of 1907 has been larger than in any previous year in the history of the country, both in imports and exports, and our trade with every grand division of the world is in excess of any previous year. The imports during the eleven months ending Nov. 30 exceeded \$1,330,000,000, while the exports were worth \$1,710,000,000. If the increase has continued during December the total of exports will reach nearly two billions of dollars. The exports for November were the largest for any single month on record and reached \$204,414,600, which was nearly even millions a day.

Our exports to Europe were \$49,000,000 more than in 1906, when they were larger than for any other year. Our exports to North American countries also gained \$10,000,000. Our exports to South America gained \$7,000,000, to Asia \$11,000,000 and to Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines more than ten millions.

THE MODERN CROESUS



A CAT'S EYE.

The Chinese Discovered Their Use as a Time Indicator.

The first European to learn of the use of a cat as a time indicator was M. Hue, who in a work on the Chinese empire tells how he was initiated into the mystery.

M. Hue and a party of friends set out to visit a Chinese Christian mission settlement among the peasantry. They met a young Chinaman on the road, and to test his intelligence they asked him if he could tell them the time. The native looked up at the sky, but the clouds hid the sun from view, and he couldn't read any answer there. Suddenly he darted away to a farm and returned in a few moments with a cat in his arms. Pushing up its eyelids with his hand, he told Hue to look at them, at the same time volunteering the information that it was not noon yet. While they were puzzling over the case the boy went about his business.

When the party reached the village, they asked the Christian converts if they could tell the time by a cat's eyes and how it was done. Immediately there was a wild hunt, and all the cats obtainable in the neighborhood were brought before them.

The Chinese pointed out that the pupils of a cat's eyes were gradually narrower up to 12 noon, when they became scarcely perceptible lines drawn perpendicularly across the eye, and after that dilation recommenced. Hue examined the eyes of several cats and verified what the Chinese had told him.—Chicago Chronicle.

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The increase in exports occurs chiefly in manufactured articles. The figures of agricultural exports remain about the same as in 1906, when they were the largest on record.

The year 1907 has been a record breaker in every respect, and there is no reason or excuse for a financial depression.

The government treasury was never in better shape. The report of the United States treasurer for June 30, 1907, showed an available cash balance of \$150,000,000 in the treasury at Washington; the report for December 14, 1907, shows an available cash balance of \$230,762,300, without counting \$240,284,455 deposited in national banks and subject to the call of the department. This makes a total available balance of \$500,046,754.

Secretary Wilson in his recent annual report showed us that the crops of the farmers of the United States for the year 1907 was beyond all comparison and had a farm value of \$7,412,000,000—an increase of 57 per cent in eight years.

In 1870 the value of the farm animals in the United States was \$1,554,980,140; in 1907 they are worth \$4,223,897,833.

In 1870 our farmers had 25,484,100 head of cattle; in 1907 they had 72,333,996. In 1870 they had 10,748,583. In 1907 the wool clip was 152,000,000 pounds; in 1907 it was 218,915,130 pounds.

The wheat crop in 1870 was 215,884,700 bushels; in 1907 it was 735,280,700 bushels.

The corn crop in 1870 was 1,094,255,000 bushels; in 1907 it was 2,927,415,000 bushels.

In 1870 the cotton crop was 3,114,952 bales; in 1907 it was 15,510,982 bales. The cotton mills of the United States consumed \$75,000,000 worth of cotton in 1870 and 4,627,000 bales in 1907.

In 1870 we exported 958,538,523 pounds of cotton; in 1907 we exported 3,518,217,220 pounds.

The production of gold in 1870 was \$16,334,000; in 1907 it was \$37,042,000. In 1870 we produced 230,651,290 tons of coal; in 1907 we produced 3,312,745,312 tons.

In 1870 we produced 155,179 tons of pig iron; in 1907 we produced 23,907,101 tons.

In 1870 our furnaces had an output of only 83,770 tons of steel; in 1907 the output was 20,023,047 tons.

In 1870 we produced no tin plate at all. That item did not appear in the statistics until 1880, when a total of 2,236,743 pounds is reported. In 1907 we produced 1,105,440,000 pounds.

In 1870 we had a copper output of 12,600 tons; in 1907 it reached 402,437 tons.

In 1870 we operated 32,922 miles of railroad; in 1907 we had 222,435 miles in operation, and carried 815,774,118 passengers and 216,050,705,000 tons of freight. The statistics for freight and passenger traffic do not go back of 1880, when the railroads of the country carried 724,438,083 passengers and 70,192,085,125 tons of freight.

The average freight rate per mile in 1880 was 93 cents and in 1907 it was 77 cents per ton.

There were 984,704 tons of shipping on the great lakes in 1870, which has increased to 2,439,741 tons in 1907. The amount of freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal in 1870 was 690,820 tons; in 1907 the total was \$1,098,324 tons.

In 1870 we had 28,402 postoffices in the country; in 1900 we had 76,088. Since that time, by the introduction of rural free delivery, the number has been reduced to 62,030.

There is no better thermometer of commercial and industrial activity than the Postoffice Department, for people do not write letters when they have no business to transact. The receipts of the department in 1870 for postage stamps amounted to \$10,722,222; in 1907 they had increased to \$167,032,783.

In 1880 there were 4,829 money order offices in the United States. In 1907 there were 37,500. In 1880 7,240,537 domestic money orders were issued; in 1907 the number was 62,000,783. Those issued in 1880 represented a value of \$160,352,818; those issued in 1907 represented a value of \$1,704,000,000.

In 1870 the pay roll of teachers in public schools was \$37,832,981. The pay roll in 1907 was \$177,502,981.

The number of students in the universities and colleges of the United States in 1870 was 23,292. In 1892 the total had increased to 70,855—55,305 men and 15,550 women. In 1907 the attendance was more than doubled, being 121,101 men and 51,243 women, a total of 172,344.

ALMOST A SOLID MORE.

Skin Disease from Birth—Fortune Spent on Her Without Benefit—Cured Her with Catena.

"I have a cousin in Rockingham Co. who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her any good. Old Dr. Remedies, which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost a solid scab. He had used it about two months and the child was well. I could hardly believe she was the same child. Her skin was as soft as a baby's without a scar on it. I have not seen her in seventeen years, but I have heard from her well, and the last time I heard she was well. Mrs. W. P. Ingie, Burlington, N. C., June 10, 1906."

The Quality of Mercy. A notorious mountain moonshiner, familiarly known as "Wild Bill," was recently tried before a Federal court in Georgia, and was adjudged guilty. Before pronouncing sentence the judge lectured the prisoner on his long criminal record, and at last, informing him that the court entertained no feeling of anger toward him, but felt only unaltered pity, sentenced him to spend six years in the Federal prison at Atlanta.

Bill stolidly shifted the quilt of tobacco in his mouth, and turned to leave the court room with the marshal. Once outside, the only thing he said was this:

"Well, I sush am glad he wa'n't mad at me!"

Man Proposes, Woman Disposes. "No," said the girl with the refrigerator heart, "I can never be your wife—and I'm sure I never gave you any encouragement."

"Encouragement!" echoed the young man who was too dense to realize that he had won by losing. "Why, even your father thinks it all settled."

"How do you know he does?" queried the chilly fair one.

"Because," explained the y. m., "he tried to borrow money from me last week."

His Singular Infirmity. "What is your name, little boy?" asked the teacher.

"I'll have to write it for you, ma'am," said the new boy, hesitatingly.

"I think not. My hearing is quite good. Your name, please?"

"I'd rather not tell you."

"Are you ashamed of your name?"

"No, ma'am, but—"

"Then we will not waste any more time, if you please, I am waiting."

The boy's eyes rolled wildly in their sockets and his face became contorted as he began:

"Kuk-kuk-kuk-kuk-kuk-kuk! Clarence! That's my first name. The other is Pupp-pup-pup-pup-pup! Perkins! I never stutter 'cept when I'm speaking my name, and when I'm named like this I'm a whole lot worse, ma'am."

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; else cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will cure one Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, or

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Few men in Europe have had a more striking career than the Rev. Dr. Bishop Cabrera of the Spanish Reformed church, who was educated in the Catholic priesthood, but embraced the Protestant faith and became a voluntary exile to Gibraltar, when he returned to lead the Evangelical party after the revolution in 1898.

Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 3c cigar. Made of ripe, mellow tobacco, so rich in quality that many who formerly smoked 10 cigars now smoke Lewis' "Single Binder." Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Imports into Canada in 1907 (estimated) from the United States amount to \$105,000,000, against only \$78,000,000 from Great Britain.

Out of an average annual loss to the world's shipping of 2,172 vessels, 94 are completely missing and never heard of again.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" That is the ONLY BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

New Jersey farmer declares his life was saved by ghost of his wife.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Teething, Colic, Wind, Stomach, and all the ailments of infancy. 30 cents a bottle.

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Consistency in Reform.

"Why wasn't Mrs. Mrs. Smythe-Peter at the meeting to take steps to

Word Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on the envelope shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one year in advance. If your subscription expires, please renew promptly. A new year's name means we want your money.

Advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by noon, and can not be considered later.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Go to the opera house Friday evening and see "The Beggar Venus."

Go to C. J. Hathaway for Edison photographs and records.

The Board of Supervisors are in session this week.

Supervisor Chalker of Maple Forest lost a valuable horse last week.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next year's reading at once.

"The Beggar Venus" at the opera house Friday evening, Jan. 11. Go and see it.

It being such a busy month, the Ladies' Aid will not have their regular meeting.

WOOD FOR SALE—dry jack-pine \$1.75 per cord, tamarack \$2 per cord. LEON J. STEPHAN, City.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Petersen, a son, January 2. Charles says it is a grand New Year's gift, and he is happy.

The hop of the Young People's Dancing Club last Friday evening was attended by 45 couples, all being happy.

FOR SALE—A fine young team, half brothers, closely matched, good drivers and good workers, sound and all right. O. PALMER.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Opera house Friday evening, "The Beggar Venus," by local talent of Roscommon. The performance was highly appreciated at Roscommon.

FOR SALE—Good sound work horse weighing 1300. Can be seen at C. Hanson's livery barn. Will be sold cheap.

Hubbard Head of South Branch was in town a couple of days this week, visiting the kid and transacting business.

Mrs. Alfred Baker returned to her lonely home in Bay City Monday, from the burial of her husband here last Thursday. She has the sympathy of our entire community.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Croteau spent a happy holiday week at her father's, J. Royce, in South Branch. It was a special rest for him from his R. R. work.

Mrs. Iva W. Case, aged 76, a pioneer resident of Brighton and mother of Mrs. Joseph Patterson, a former resident here, died at her home the 6th inst.

Nellie Thomas will open up a fashionable dress-making parlor in the Kraus building Wednesday, Jan. 22. Ladies are cordially invited to call and examine styles, etc.

Mrs. Alfred Baker wishes to express her heartfelt thanks to her many friends and to the members of the band for floral offerings and their kindness during her bereavement.

John Little and wife and Mrs. A. Cross started for Washington Tuesday, on account of the health of Mrs. Little which it is hoped will be improved by a change of climate.

Our congressman Lound is \$400 short by some light-fingered gent. He left his coat hanging in a hotel lobby with the wad in the pocket. If it had been our coat, we might have been out about 15 cents.

Postmaster Bates reports the heaviest business for the last quarter ever done in this office, reaching well toward \$1,500. Notwithstanding the panic, the postoffice business seems to flourish.

Mrs. J. J. Coventry, with her granddaughter, has spent the holiday time here with her daughter, Mrs. Ette Phelps. She was one of our county pioneers and has so many friends here that she could not begin to call on them all.

Mrs. Henry Moon and Mrs. Poquett of Beaver Creek spent their holiday week in the camp at Simons in the U. P., where Mrs. Moon's son and Mrs. Poquett's brother are lumbering. They returned Saturday and Henry wore a broad smile as he met them at the train.

We are indebted to Pres. Snyder of the M. A. C. for their beautiful annual college calendar for 1908. It reflects the success and advancement of the best college of its kind in the world, and it is an institution of which every citizen in Michigan should be justly proud.

Don't come to us, if you want a white, buckwheat flour (of corn flour and wheat) But if you want the pure, old-fashioned article, we have it. Milled so as to retain the sweet, heavy flavor of the old-fashioned buckwheat cake. Try a 10 pound sack at 43 cents today. Guaranteed pure. South Side Market.

S. S. Phelps, Prop.

Attention—"Coffee Costers."

Every member of Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., is requested to be present at the regular meeting, January 11, for installation of officers. By order of Commander.

Adelbert Pond, Adjutant.

Miss Alexander has returned from her visit in Detroit, and is at home again with her brother.

There were 600 more hunter's licenses issued in Michigan last fall than in any previous year.

During the year just closed reports show that 161 persons were killed and 321 injured by the steam and electric railroads of this state.

School opened last Monday with full attendance, except absence on account of measles from some of the lower rooms.

Circuit Court for this county will convene in regular session next Monday. There are five criminal cases on the calendar and four civil jury cases.

It is reported, and we hope it is true, that Judge Nelson Sharpe is a candidate for the position of delegate from this district to the National Republican Convention.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders and Feeders Association will be held at the Agricultural College, East Lansing, Jan. 14-15.

Word is received of the sudden death of Mrs. Archie Babbitt, on Dec. 22nd, at Spokane, Washington. She with her husband will be remembered as among the first settlers in this county.

The Banner Brewing Co., of Saginaw, is building a huge cold storage warehouse near the M. C. depot, for their beverage to cool the parched throats of our thirsty citizens during the heated term.

The regular business meeting of the Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian Church will be held Friday afternoon Jan. 10th, at the home of Mrs. Roblin. Members please attend. Ladies of the congregation are cordially invited.

Another letter from Eugene B. Thayer of Columbus, Mont., a former Grayling boy, enclosed two dollars for the AVALANCHE. He took a fair advantage of our offer and saved a dollar by being in on time.

The Herald Times of West Branch passed the 30th milestone of existence last week. It has lived long and prospered, and we hope another 30 years and increased prosperity may be passed.

The state military board took action last week, to make it necessary for the candidates for the Michigan National Guard to have to pass examinations, the same as those of the regular army.

Judge Sharpe, of West Branch, and E. B. Foss, of Bay City, are being put forward as the delegates from the tenth congressional district, for the republican national convention at Chicago next June.

George McCullough has bought the Metivier barber shop and is ready for tonsorial business. Everybody knows him and that he is an expert with razor or shears, and will keep a place that will be an honor to the village. Metivier will remain in charge of one of the chairs for the present.

Don't indulge in the mistaken notion that our winter is going to be a mollycoddle sort of an affair simply because December for the most part let us down easily. Just bear in mind that the 1906 end of last winter was not particularly strenuous, also that the 1907 moiety of it stayed with us until June 1.

Fraunce's Tavern in New York where Washington said farewell to his officers, now the property of the Sons of the Revolution, has been restored to its original condition so far as possible. The new owners took formal possession on December 5th and marked the occasion by the dedication of two memorial tablets.

Wm. Woodburn and wife came up from Yale New Year's day for a visit with the children and old friends. Mr. Woodburn was one of the earliest pioneers of this county and his years were filled with honor. Age and loss of health has incapacitated him for active business life, but physically he is better than for many years, so he enjoys living.

M. C. Conductor E. Spencer, a former resident here, fell from a load of logs in the north yard Friday evening and suffered from a fractured leg and a general jamming up. He was made as comfortable as possible by the co's surgeon, S. N. Insley, who sent him to his home in Bay City on the morning train.

Governor Warner has filed charges against State Treasurer Glazier for malfeasance and misfeasance in office and gross neglect of duty. The papers summoning him to appear before the Governor to answer the charges on January 17th, were served Tuesday on his attorney, James S. Gorman. Mr. Glazier's physical condition may postpone the hearing.

About \$400,000 is available for state use until the December taxes come in between January 10 and 15, according to the report at the close of the year's business last night. The cash balance was \$1,487,471.98. Of this \$695,000 is tied up in Glazier's Chelsea bank. There is also on deposit in the state treasury, \$344,000 belonging to depositors of city savings bank of Detroit.

Death of Alfred Baker.

The Bay City Tribune of Jan. 2nd says: In plain sight of a crowd of people who stood on the platform of the west side Michigan Central depot waiting for the departure of the Midland train at 2.45 yesterday afternoon Alfred Baker, a switchman, was almost instantly killed between two cars while trying to make a coupling. The cars stood on the curve of the "Y" where the track bends to cross the river. Baker stood on the foot-board of the engine and was engaged in breaking forward. For some reason he jumped from the engine and ran to the rear of the train to assist in making the coupling. He was on the narrow side of the train where the corners of the cars come much closer together than on the opposite side, when on a curve. As the cars came together they caught Baker's head, crushing it.

The horrified spectators on the depot platform viewed the body while an ambulance came from Mercy hospital. Baker was hurried to the hospital where he died about 10 minutes after his arrival.

He began railroad work last July and was on a regular run for a time. Later he has worked as switchman in the yard. He leaves his wife and 8-month-old daughter, who reside on North Dean street. The family came here from Grayling but a short time ago and were not fully settled in their new home although occupying the dwelling. Mrs. Baker refused consolation when at the hospital she viewed the body of her husband. She has made but few acquaintances since coming here and kind-hearted railroad men and the sisters at the hospital did what they could to comfort her. Friends in Grayling were notified at once.

The body was brought here on the p. m. train last Thursday, when funeral services were held in the M. E. church and interment made in Elmwood Cemetery.

Bank Foolishness.

"When attacked by a cough or cold or when your throat is sore, it is rank foolishness to take any other medicine than Dr. King's New Discovery," says C. O. Eldridge, of Empire, Ga. "I have used New Discovery seven years and I know it is the best remedy on earth for coughs and colds, croup, and all throat and lung troubles. My children are subject to croup, but New Discovery quickly cures every attack." Known the world over as the King of throat and lung remedies. Sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co. drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

At the special meeting of the Ladies of the G. A. R. Thursday afternoon Jan. 2, there were three new members initiated. Also inspection of the Circle, followed by a banquet at which about forty of the ladies and their friends sat down. As two of their number are leaving for the distant state of Washington, they were presented not only with the best wishes of the Circle for a safe journey and happiness in their new home, but each was given a beautiful pin, emblem of the order, as a more substantial token of their regard.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath January 5, 1908. No preaching service in a. m. Sabbath School at 11.45 a. m. C. E. meeting, Sunday evening at 6 p. m. Evening services at 7 p. m. Cottage prayer meeting Thursday 7 p. m. (to night) with Mrs. J. McNevin. Service at Beaver Creek. T. C. C. meets at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday.

All are cordially invited to attend this service. Bring your friends and spend an hour in worship. REV. W. B. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

Twenty Century Club met at H. Joseph's Tuesday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

N. G. M.—W. B. McGregor. G. M.—Willie McCullough. Br. Deacon—Willie McDonald. R. Reporter—Melvin Bushaw. L. Reporter—Henry Joseph. Guide—Harry Connine. Treasurer—Clyde Henn. Secretary—Harry Hill.

At the close of the business meeting light refreshments were served by Mrs. Joseph. The Club will meet at the home of Melvin Bushaw, next Tuesday evening. Topic: Stump speeches on Teddy Bears.

How to Get Poor Quick.

Do not try to save your loose change. It is too small an amount to put in the saving bank. It would not amount to much anyway, and there is great comfort in spending it. Just wait until you get a sufficient worth while before you deposit it.

Do not try to economize. It is an infernal nuisance to always try to save a few cents here and there. Besides, you will get the reputation of being mean and stingy. You want everybody to think you are generous.

Just look out for today. Have a good time as you go along. Just use your money yourself. Don't deprive yourself for the sake of laying up something for other people to fight over. Besides, you are sure of today. You might not be alive tomorrow.—Success Magazine.

WATCH

this space for

New Ad.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President
HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney, H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity

Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account One Dollar! Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1.30 to 4:00 p. m.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

Grayling, Jan. 6, 1908.

Regular meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. J. F. Hum, President in the chair. Present: Trustees Connine, Petersen, Kraus and Amidon.

Absent: Trustees Fournier and Clark.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Moved and supported, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

REPORT.

To the Hon. President and members of Common Council of the village of Grayling.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Claims and Accounts, would recommend, that the following bills be allowed, as follows:

NAME.	AM'T.	ALLWD.
1. Gray Elec. Co, Nov	\$63.65	\$63.65
2. " " " " Dec	67.57	67.57
3. J. H. Sheets, sup	5.60	5.60
4. G. Sheilenger dray	1.25	1.25
5. A. L. Pond, labor	1.25	1.25

[Signed] R. D. CONNINE, A. KRAUS, H. PETERSEN, Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee on Lighting was received and read, to wit:

To the Hon. President and members of Common Council of the Village of Grayling.

GENTLEMEN:—We the undersigned Committee on Lighting respectfully recommend that new electric street lamps be placed as follows: One lamp on Michigan Avenue, foot of Norway street and one lamp on Michigan Avenue, corner Peninsular Avenue.

[Signed.] H. PETERSEN, R. D. CONNINE, C. W. AMIDON, Committee.

Moved and supported, that the recommendation of the Committee on Lighting be accepted and adopted, that the committee be instructed to have the lights placed as recommended. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the

Proceedings of the Village Board of Health.

Grayling, Jan. 6, 1908.

Meeting of the Village Board of Health convened at the Court House, President J. F. Hum in the chair. Present: Trustees Petersen, Connine, Kraus and Amidon.

Absent: Trustees Clark and Fournier.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Moved and supported that the following health bills be O. K'd as follows, and referred to the Board of Supervisors for payment.

	O'K'd at
1. S. H. Co. mdse small box cases	\$ 1.50
2. S. H. Co. mdse small box cases	8.81
3. S. N. Insley M.D. medical service small box cases	21.60
4. J. W. Grant, Bread small box cases	1.35
5. Thomas Wass, wood small box cases	3.00
6. W. L. Decker, meals small box cases	2.00
7. Bradley & Sprague, meats small box cases	5.00
8. Wm. Loree, guard duty small box cases	23.50

Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that the following bills be allowed as follows and orders drawn for the same. Motion carried.

1. S. H. Co. mdse small box cases	\$ 9.88
2. J. S. Harrington, labor, Small box cases	14.00
3. S. N. Insley M.D. reporting 36 cases of measles	34.00
4. J. S. Harrington, health officer measles case	20.00

Moved and supported, that we adjourn. Motion carried.

H. P. OLSON, Clerk Board of Health.

Pre Inventory Sale!

As usual, previous to taking inventory we want to reduce our stock as low as possible. Everything in winter weight wearables, will be sold at

GREAT REDUCTION.

1-4 off on Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and all Heavy Garments	1-4 off --on-- Ladies' and Childrens' Coats, Skirts, Capes, and Furs.
--	--

Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens.

--at--

10%


discount on all piece goods, such as Flannelettes, Flannels, Gingham, prints and Dress goods etc.

CLEARING PRICES.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCE.

For Poultry, Rabbits, Orchards, Gardens, etc.



Stronger and closer spacing than any other make. Our Union Lock Hog, Field and Cattle Fence, Union Lawn Fence Gates, etc., guaranteed first class. Your dealer should handle this line—if not, write us for prices. Catalogue free.

UNION FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL., U. S. A.

Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON, PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

EAT

Queen City Sweets

The Candy in the White Boxes.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

The Avalanche

Published by
J. M. HARRIS, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1906.

BOMB EXPLODES IN BANK.

American Bank in Basement of
Chicago City's Largest Institution.
The \$1,000,000 First National Bank
building, recently completed in Kansas
City, was shaken Saturday to its founda-
tion by the explosion of a bomb which
had been secreted in a retiring room in
the basement. Nine persons were in-
jured, but none badly enough to cause
serious complications. The explosion
was fatal. The explosion occurred
at a time when the great marble banking
room was crowded with patrons. A panic
was an immediate aftermath of the crash,
and but for cool heads many persons
probably would have lost their lives. The
affair remains a mystery, and a few in-
vestigators believe that some of the
national gas may have been to blame. The
majority, however, feel that nothing
short of a very strong explosive, prob-
ably in the form of a bomb, could have
wrecked the structure so badly and
caused such a detonation. The shock
was felt throughout the city, and while
the building as a whole remains intact,
the scene of the explosion's effects is
large.

GOVERNOR FOLK FIRE FIGHTER.

Helps Carry Furniture from Burning
Home of Neighbor.

Gov. Folk assumed the role of a volun-
teer fireman on short notice when a resi-
dence across the street from the govern-
mental mansion in Jefferson City, Mo.,
caught fire, and rushing into the burning
dwelling he helped drag out furniture un-
til the flames prevented further salvage
work. Then he stood in the street and
directed the firemen in their efforts to
check the flames. But the firemen failed
to put out the fire and the residence of
Boardman John Brandt of the Missouri
Pacific road was destroyed and two ad-
joining residences badly damaged. A de-
fective flue started the fire.

GIRL'S ROMANCE SOON ENDED.

Former Telephone Operator, Wife of
Millionaire, Sues for Separation.

Disclosure of the end of a shattered
romance came with the filing in the Su-
preme Court of Dutchess county, New
York, of the papers in an action for sepa-
ration brought by Mrs. Mary Horowitz
Tower against Albert Edward Tower.
Mrs. Tower was a telephone girl when
her husband, a wealthy manufacturer,
married her nine months after his first
wife had killed herself and their son. She
asks for an allowance of alimony and
counsel fees pending the trial of her suit
and suitable maintenance for life. In her
complaint Mrs. Tower blames Mrs. Min-
nie L. Weiss, who is suing Louis Weiss
for divorce.

"Enoch Arden" Claims Bequest.

It took \$12,000 to drive the "Enoch
Arden" spirit out of George M. Cable,
who seventeen years ago suddenly disap-
peared, leaving his wife and children.
A few years later, believing him dead, she
married. The other day he appeared in
court in Lancaster, Pa., and claimed \$12,-
000 left from his uncle's estate. The
wife's second "husband" will begin di-
vorce proceedings.

Kills Woman and Himself.

Grant Park, the big yard of Michi-
gan avenue's big hotels in Chicago, was
given over to tragedy the other night
when Charles Gilbert Brockert, 38 years
old, prominent in Masonic circles in Dan-
port, Iowa, shot and probably mortally
wounded Mrs. Ruby Ditzman, 25 years
old, then sent a bullet through his brain,
which caused his death two hours later.

Canal Diggers Break Record.

The average amount of earth excavated
on the Panama canal for each working
day in December was 88,000 cubic yards,
or a total of 2,900,000 yards for the
month. This is an increase of 300,000
cubic yards over the previous month and
nearly three-quarters of a million yards
over the month of September last.

Bring a Tale of Sea Tragedy.

Seven shipwrecked sailors, believed to
be the only survivors of the crew of six-
teen of the Norwegian bark Germania,
were brought to New York by the oil-tank
steamer Hobart Newton. They were
picked up in midocean in a terrible con-
dition from exposure, eight days after their
vessel had been abandoned.

Dancer's Corpse Found.

"Little Egypt," famous dancer, was
found dead in her flat in New York
under circumstances that suggest murder,
and the coroner has started an in-
vestigation.

Religious Strife in Cuba.

Strife between Catholics and Protest-
ants on the island of Cuba, P. I., resulted
in the murder of a Presbyterian mission
worker by a mob led by a priest.

Berlin Editor Convicted.

Maximilian Harden, the Berlin editor,
has been found guilty of libel against
Yon Moltke and Prince von Bismarck
and sentenced to prison for four months.

Marital Law Declared.

Governor Hainly proclaimed marital
law at Muncie, Ind., and placed twelve
companies of infantry and a battery in
readiness to check street car riots.

Sure Acquits Pettibone.

George A. Pettibone was acquitted at
Babec, Idaho, of the charge of conspiracy
to murder ex-Governor Steuneger.

\$80,000 Fire at Haron, S. D.

Fire destroyed a two story brick busi-
ness building, half of which was occu-
pied by the Leos Mercantile Company in
Haron, S. D. The total loss was \$80,-
000, one-half of which was covered by
insurance.

Morris Buys Out Heirs.

Edward Morris of Chicago has paid
\$250,000 for stocks held by sisters
and brother in the firm of Morris & Co.,
and the Fairbank Canning Company and
becomes one of the big ones of the pack-
ing industry.

Cheese Poisons Twelve.

Twelve persons were poisoned in Win-
nesh, Ohio, by eating cheese, and at least
two of them are reported to be dying. The
poison was Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Holl
and three children. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler
and two children and the family
of F. Long.

Copyrights Eighty Plays.

John E. Libbey, pursued by man-
agers seeking to steal his brains,
has secured the copyright office in Wash-
ington protection, and filed typewritten
scripts of eighty plays all in a

KENTUCKY'S TOBACCO WAR.

Night Riders Inflict an Aggregate
Loss of Nearly \$1,000,000.

The last exploit of the Kentucky
tobacco night riders in seizing the city
of Hopkinsville, destroying \$200,000
worth of property and seriously wound-
ing two men, has aroused an intensity
of interest throughout the State and far
beyond its borders. These riders are
the most conspicuous feature of the
war that is being waged by the tobacco
growers of Kentucky against the Ameri-
can Tobacco Company. By reducing
the competition in the buying of tobacco
to practically nothing the company
forced down the price of leaf tobacco
until the growers say they can not real-
ize enough to pay for raising it. The
tobacco crop is a mainstay in many
parts of Kentucky, and thousands de-
pend on it for their daily bread. The
growers determined to force the price
up.

The plan proposed in the beginning,
and which is still being followed, was
to form a combination of the growers
to oppose the combination of the manu-
facturers and by withholding the to-
bacco make the tobacco trust come to
terms. Many associations of growers
have been formed in the different to-
bacco raising regions of Kentucky. But
some of the growers did not come into
the association ranks and others grow
weary of waiting and sold their crops.
The more violent men in the associa-
tions have resorted to the measures
that gave rise to the night riders, and
by destroying the property of the to-
bacco company and the growers who
are not allied with them have sought
to carry through their plan by force
and terror.

The Hopkinsville raid was the second
time in twelve months that the night
riders seized and terrorized a city. On
December 1, 1905, they entered Prince-
ton, Ky., a town of several thousand
inhabitants, about thirty miles north
of Hopkinsville, took possession of the po-
lice and fire departments, the water
works, the telephone and telegraph of-
fices and with the town shut off from
the rest of the world dynamited and set
fire to the Steger & Dollar and the
John C. Orr tobacco factories, which
were allied with the trust.

The first appearance of the night
riders was in November, 1904, when
they destroyed some tobacco barns and
small factories in Todd County, with a
loss of about \$100,000. The first raid
came on the night of November 11,
1905, when masked bands entered the
towns of Eddyville and Kuttawa, situ-
ated close together in Lyon and Cald-
well Counties, and destroyed the plants
of the American Snuff Company and
M. C. Rice, with \$200,000 loss.

Besides these there have been many
smaller raids and visits to individual
growers. Tobacco barns have been
burned, growers who refused to pool
their tobacco have been taken from
their homes and whipped, houses have
been fired into and the occupants
wounded. The aggregate losses by
these raids amount to nearly \$1,000,000.

TO LIMIT IMMIGRATION.

Japanese and American Officials Out-
line Plan at Tokio.

There is reason to believe that the
entire question of emigration of the
Japanese to America has been satisfac-
torily settled, at least for the present,
after a series of conferences between
United States Ambassador O'Brien and
Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi in
Tokio.

It is understood that at their last
meeting, the representatives of the Jap-
anese government outlined a plan by
which it is agreed to limit emigration
to students and commercial men hav-
ing means of support, and entirely to
prevent Japanese laborers from going
to America. This arrangement will en-
tail the closest supervision on the part
of the Japanese authorities. As the
agreement is verbal, Ambassador
O'Brien accepted it provisionally, but
maintained that any violation of its
terms would seriously embarrass a
friendly government. It is said that
Foreign Minister Hayashi will exercise
absolute control.

TREATIES OF LATIN NATIONS.

Central America Peace Conference
Closing in Washington.

The Central American peace confer-
ence, which has been in session in
Washington for some time, has practi-
cally concluded its labors and it is
known that the delegates are ready to
sign seven treaties. The most impor-
tant step toward the preservation of
peace in Central America consisted in
the agreement of the treaty establish-
ing a permanent court. The other treat-
ies will be:

One of extradition, one for the estab-
lishment of a Central American pedago-
gical institution and for the estab-
lishment of an international Central
American bureau similar to the bureau
of American republics at Washington;
a financial convention, a treaty for the
establishment of better communication
between the countries, and a general
treaty of peace and amity.

Brownville Case in Court.

The right of President Roosevelt to dis-
charge "without honor" the negro soldiers
who were on duty at Brownville, Texas,
at the time of the famous riot in that city
will be tested in the Supreme Court of
the United States. To this end an action
investigating the validity of the Presi-
dent's order has been begun in behalf of
Oscar W. Held, one of the discharged
men, in the United States Court for the
Southern District of New York, with the
purpose of carrying it to the highest
tribunal as speedily as practicable.

Surgery for Insanity.

Dr. N. M. Owen of Baltimore has
created something of a stir in medical
circles by asserting that dementia pre-
cox, a previous insanity, had been
cured in recent cases by the use of the
knife to relieve the thyroid gland of an
excess of certain chemicals in the blood
or the secretions. Out of five cases so
treated, all but one are said to have re-
covered, whereas the disease has gener-
ally been regarded as incurable. Dr.
Owen of the Jefferson Medical College,
however, says that the theory on which
Owen operated has not been proved.

SAFE NOW.



BUT IT WAS SCARY FOR AWHILE.

MINERS ENTOMBED FOR WEEKS.

Three Men Buried a Thousand Feet
Underground in Nevada.

One morning early in December a
sudden crash of timbers, a muffled
clatter of rock and cloud of dust, told
the engineer of the Alpha mine, near
Ely, Nev., that the five men he had
just sent down in the cage were buried.
He gave the alarm and a thousand
men, eager to be of service, gathered
about the shaft. Supt. Gallagher care-
fully picked the men he wanted, not-
ified others that he might call upon
them later and at once began efforts to
communicate with the entombed men,
hoping some might have escaped death.
Before nightfall he learned that two
Greeks were caught in the cave-in and
buried alive, but that the three Ameri-
cans, Bradley, Brown and McDonald,
were in no immediate danger. A six-
inch pipe runs from the mouth of the
shaft to the bottom and by removing
the cap from its base the imprisoned
men managed to talk with Gallagher.
They told him they had a little food
and water enough for two or three
days.

With rubber devices Gallagher passed
food and liquids down the pipe and
was soon able to supply the men. He
started a drift toward them and at
first it seemed probable that he would
reach them in a week. Before that
time the unforeseen happened and the
rescuers were compelled to make new
plans. It was then announced that ten
days would be sufficient to get to the
miners, but fresh accidents beyond the
pale of prevention delayed the work-
ers. Now Gallagher declines to make
predictions and simply says that he
will continue his effort as long as he
has strength to direct it. The men
can be saved, he declares, and he will
save them.

The entombed miners spend their
long days far more cheerfully than
might be expected in such circum-
stances. To safeguard them in case
the rescue party is delayed Supt. Gal-
lagher has supplied them with enough
provisions to last three weeks. They
receive cooked food, eggs, milk, and
tobacco by means of a six-inch pipe
running down the shaft. They have
connected the mine telephone with an
electric cable, and are able to talk daily
with their families and friends. They
are well supplied with news, and have
shown much interest in the Goldfield
crisis. They have plenty of light and
room to move about, so that if they
can endure the long delay they can
wait for rescue with confidence and
comparative comfort.

Rescue Party Itself has Dangers.

A cave-in below the tempo-
rary platform of timbers upon which it
is working might precipitate it hun-
dreds of feet. Each man works with
a rope about his waist, so that if all
suddenly find themselves without any
footing they can be hauled to safety.

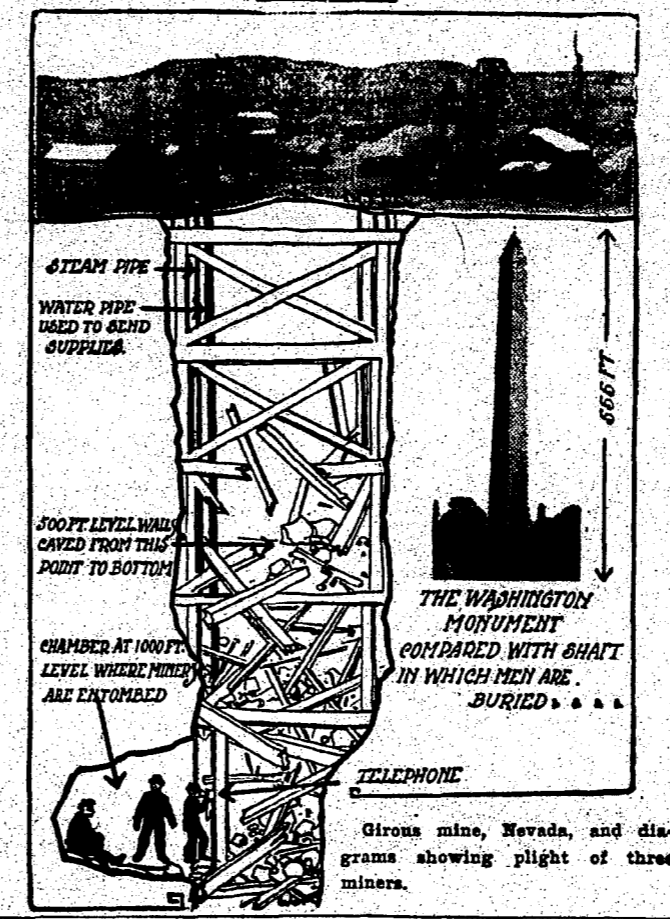
Neglect Making of Alcohol.

The report of the commissioner of in-
ternal revenue shows that since the pas-
sage of the free denatured alcohol bill only ten
mills have been set up for turning out
this product, notwithstanding the fact
that the Treasury Department has sent
out pamphlets instructing the farmers
how to manufacture the spirits. While
the distilleries are permitted to use any
material whatever in producing this spirit,
the product so far has been mainly from
corn. It is said that in Germany there
are about 70,000 farm distilleries produc-
ing industrial alcohol, which is sold to
consumers for about 27 cents a gallon,
while in this country the average price in
barrel lots is 30 cents a gallon.

Mill Owners Caution.

The prevailing sentiment among New
England manufacturers seems to be one
of decided conservatism, and while it is
thought that trade conditions will improve
somewhat during 1906, no full revival is
looked for until after the presidential
election. It is estimated that from 200,
000 to 250,000 employees of New England
industries will be on a short time basis
during the first part of the coming year.
This is partially due to the arrangement
now being made by cotton manufacturers
to curtail the output 25 per cent from
Christmas to March 1.

THREE MEN BURIED IN A NEVADA MINE.



Grouse mine, Nevada, and dia-
grams showing plight of three
miners.

FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

Though we are still getting bulletins
and reports based on the census of 1900,
the time has come to begin active prepara-
tions for the enumeration of 1910. Bills
have been introduced covering the main
features of the next census, and an ap-
propriation of \$14,000,000 will be asked.
It is nearly five years since a perma-
nent census office was established. The
maintenance of a sort of skeleton organi-
zation should make for economy, system
and superior efficiency during the next
census and the tabulation and publica-
tion of its results. It is proposed to re-
strict the inquiries to population, agricul-
ture, manufacturing, mines and quarries.
All sorts of suggestions have been made
for particular and additional inquiries,
but while the utility of some of them is
undoubted, limitation is deemed necessary
in the interest of accuracy, speed and
economy.

To complete the work of enumeration
in a shorter period than usual, it is pro-
posed to employ 65,000 enumerators in-
stead of 45,000, the number employed in
1900. Thirty-five hundred clerks and 330
supervisors will be required, and an effort
is to be made to secure high-class men
for the various branches of the work. A
census generally brings a scramble for
"patronage," each member of Congress ex-
pecting to nominate a certain number of
clerks and to use "pull" where the appli-
cants' qualifications are not up to the
standard. This time it is proposed to dis-
regard political affiliations and to hold ex-
aminations for clerical positions (of the
non-competitive kind) under the direction
of the civil service commission. It is
further provided that the director may
give preference to persons of previous ex-
perience and good records in census work.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

The Russian war department has or-
dered the formation of a military auto-
mobile corps, to be based on the German
model.

Pierre Jules Cesar Janssen, the cele-
brated French scientist and director of
the Meudon observatory, is dead in Paris.
He was born in 1824.

W. H. Williams, member of the board
of review of Columbus, Ohio, died of a
stroke of paralysis. He was one of the
best known Democratic politicians in
Ohio.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP IS SWEEPING COUNTRY.

Tens of Thousands of Cases of This
Pestiliferous Disease Are Being
Reported.

SUFFERERS IN MANY CITIES.

Business in Many Places Is Disor-
ganized on Account of Prostrations
from This Ailment.

An epidemic of grippe seems to be
sweeping over the country, and tens of
thousands of people are suffering from
the disease. Pittsburgh reports the worst
visitation in its history. The business
of the city is disorganized on account
of the large number of people who have
been suddenly forced to remain absent
from their places of employment.
Factories and mills, offices and stores,
are affected seriously.

There is a notable uniformity in the
symptoms of the present epidemic,
which appears to affect principally the
bronchial passages. Bronchitis and
pneumonia are its most common accom-
paniments, and it aggravates fully 50
per cent of the tuberculous cases. Those
most injuriously affected are persons
who before the attack were badly run-
down in their general health. In their
cases pneumonia quickly develops,
while the heart, brain and other or-
gans become affected.

In Philadelphia an epidemic of grippe
is sweeping the city and whole fami-
lies are prostrated by it. Pneumonia in
many cases is followed close upon its
heels, and last week many persons died
of that disease. Doctors are scarcely
able to keep up with the demands made
upon them. Baltimore, too, is experi-
encing an unusual amount of sickness.

Other cities where grippe has made
its appearance are Boston, Chicago, Cin-
cinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Milwaukee
and New York, and reports from these
places indicate that the health authori-
ties fear that the outbreak is only at
the beginning. Health Commissioner
Evans, of Chicago, has issued a warn-
ing to the people, urging them to get
plenty of fresh air and to exercise in
the open as much as possible. Chicago
knows the danger of grippe, for it has
been frequently visited by the disease.
In 1890 that city had 100,000 grippe suf-
ferers and 112 deaths directly resulted.
In 1899 over 500 persons died from the
disease, and since the first appearance
of the malady the city has paid a
tribute of 2,208 lives.

In New York, where the disease is
now gaining a strong foothold, sixty-
eight deaths resulted last week and
there are many cases scattered about
the city.

Boston is the worst sufferer on the
Atlantic seaboard. There are nearly
100,000 cases there and sixty deaths
have resulted. Cincinnati has 2,000
cases and the disease seems to be epi-
demic in form.

The open winter is held responsible
for the spread of the disease. Where it
originated no one seems to know. It
travels with wonderful rapidity. In
1889, when the grippe appeared in viru-
lent form all over the country, it was
traced back to Europe and thence to
Hong Kong in China. The germs of
the present epidemic may have come
from the same source.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT.

A battle between Tommy Burns and
Roche was arranged to take place in Dub-
lin on St. Patrick's day.

The Washington State football eleven
defeated that of St. Louis university by
the score of 11 to 0 at Spokane, Wash.

The Coney Island Jockey Club an-
nounced that improvements in its plant
now under way will cost at least \$100,000.
1905, was worth \$20 per acre now
brings \$2,500 per acre. Three good-
steeple towns have been built from the
reflex prosperity of the pools. Glenn
pool is one of the wonders of the world
to men in the business of petroleum,
and men have come from all over the
world to see it. Glenn pool is not only
the most productive pool in the world,
but it is the largest in area. Up to
this time the proven territory covers
some 14,000 acres. Rigs are still going
up, and whenever the people in the
business think they have the lines pretty
well defined along comes a well
away from production, which ex-
tends the limits of the pool by from
one to three miles. So nobody knows
anything about the limits of the pool
except that up to this time 14,000 acres
have been proven up.

Millions of dollars have been spent
in the development of the pool and
millions of dollars have been made out
of it. The pipe lines and the equip-
ment run into money as rapidly as wa-
ter runs down hill. It costs \$5,000 to
drill and equip a well. Then it costs
something for the lease and something
for the tankage. To drill and equip
each 80-acre lease takes close to \$100,-
000 in real money. But the pool gives
it all back again. A real good well will
pay for itself in five or ten days.

Elmer Collins, the Lynn bicycle rider,
continues to add to his already enviable
record in Paris, and is hailed by the
Frenchmen as the coming world's cham-
pion.

Cincinnati has asked for waivers on
seventeen men. Provided all these play-
ers are turned back to the minors, the
next manager of the Reds still will have
twenty-two athletes to add him in cap-
turing a second division berth.

Tommy Lynn believes that the best
fighters of today are to be found in the
middleweight ranks. He has a poor opin-
ion of the "heavies," they falling far be-
low the standard of scrappers like Jef-
fery, Sharkey, Corbett, McWay and Fitz-
simmons in their active ring days.

The baseball critics seem inclined to
believe that the Boston got all the
best of the big deal with New York. The
Bears' victory, it would seem, should occu-
py a higher place in the race than have
held for the past few years.

Haskins, the intercollegiate champion,
may be barred from representing the
American team at the Olympic games.
Haskins is not an American citizen. He
was born in Australia and comes under
the same ruling as that which affects Con-
leary and Dennis Murray, the two Irish
athletes who wanted to represent Ameri-
ca.

In order that they may be kept in
active training for the Olympic games in
England next summer, a movement is on
foot that has for its object a visit of the
best of the Canadian athletes to New
York and Boston, where indeed a visit
would be held. If the scheme comes out,
Tom Flanagan, John Flanagan's brother,
will have charge of the party.

The New Orleans baseball club will
meet a \$50,000 steel stand.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

The holidays brought the usual easing
off in business activity, but the new year
opened up with the general indications
more clearly defined and encouraging.
Clearance sales in the leading retail lines
reflect no special pressure in the offerings,
particularly of heavyweight apparel, and
the buying is satisfactory. Wholesale
branches have hurried inventories and
prepared for departure of road salesmen.
Some manufacturers took more time for
necessary repairs to machinery, and the
number of hands made idle increased, but
resumptions next week will bring relief
to the temporary depression in iron and
steel.

The annual stock taking thus far dis-
closes snug conditions in both producing
and distributive trades, there being fair
profit results and no serious overaccumu-
lation of products.

January disbursements in dividends and
interest are exceptionally large, and there
is more effort to obtain better circulation
of currency and further loosening of the
stringency. Mercantile collections in the
West remain slow and assistance is not
infrequently needed to tide over diffi-
culties, yet the default record for this dis-
trict exhibits no discouraging increase in
numbers.

Failures reported in the Chicago dis-
trict number 28, against 22 last week and
20 a year ago. Those with liabilities over
\$5,000 number only 1, against 7 last week
and 9 in 1907.—Dun's Review.

NEW YORK.

Rather more than usual post-holiday
quiet is reported in general trade and in-
dustry, but the financial situation shows
continued betterment. Reduction sales
stimulate retail trade at some cities, but
mild weather limits a seasonable distribu-
tion at the Northwest, while holding of
cotton affects retail trade and collections
at the South. Money is more easily ob-
tainable for business purposes at large
centers.

Business in dry goods and clothing is
light, as a whole, but the tone of that
trade is more confident than a month
ago. The leather trade is quiet, with sole
leather stocks small, owing to curtailment
of output, but stocks of hides are large.
The wholesalers are not buying freely,
but the 7 per cent reduction in 1907, ship-
ments would indicate that stocks are not
heavy.

Business failures for the week ending
Jan. 2 number 345, against 248 last week,
185 in the like week of 1907, 220 in
1906, 274 in 1905 and 202 in 1904. In
Canada failures for the week number 27,
as against 30 last week and 16 in this
week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Report.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,
\$4.00 to \$6.15; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00
to \$4.72; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00
to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.01;
corn, No. 2, 56c to 59c; oats, standard,
49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c; hay,
timothy, \$11.00 to \$17.00; prairie, \$3.00
to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c
to 26c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 27c; potatoes,
per bushel, 50c to 60c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00
to \$4.00; hogs, good to choice heavy,
\$4.00 to \$4.55; sheep, common to prime,
\$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c;
corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2
white, 48c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs,
\$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25;
wheat, No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2,
55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 49c to 50c; rye,
No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50;
hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to
\$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.01; corn,
No. 2 mixed, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2
mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 83c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs,
\$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25;
wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 3
yellow, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 3 white,
51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 82c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, \$4.20 to \$5.20,
\$1.08 to \$1.10; corn, No. 3, 57c to 58c;
oats, standard, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 1,
51c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 97c to \$1.00;
potatoes, mess, \$12.47.

NEWS OF MICHIGAN

BABE LAUGHS AT DEATH.

Occupies Niche Alone in Long Ride Behind Runaway Horse.

Running wildly for more than a mile and a half, turning sharp corners and whirling about in the busy part of Kalamazoo, a horse latched to a cutter escaped all who endeavored to stop him, so that laughing 2-year-old Lloyd Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Miller, farmer, could be rescued. The child sat straight up in the seat and only smiled at the efforts of people trying to stop the frightened horse. After leaving the business section of the city and when in front of the St. Augustine Catholic church John Rupert managed to catch on behind the cutter. He grabbed the child and jumped. The horse ran two blocks farther on Kalamazoo avenue and stopped at its own accord.

COURT HOUSE IS BURNED.

Charlevoix Fireman Is Hurt When Roof Falls.

A defective fuse caused a bad blaze in the court house in Charlevoix, the flames eating their way between walls, and when discovered the entire building was honeycombed by fire. Not a single record was lost. The loss on building and contents will approximate \$10,000. The contents were covered by insurance, the county having \$5,000. The firemen were removed from the jail and locked up at Bellville. Judge F. W. Mayne was hurt heavily on his private library, worth \$3,000 and insured for only \$700. When the roof fell a fireman, Ben Yoder, was badly burned by falling. The county officers will be given temporary quarters and the board of supervisors will plan for the future.

SICK YOUTH IS MISSING.

Departs from Home, Lightly Clad and Bareheaded.

Lightly clad and without money, Joseph Murray, 18 years old, left the bed in Orono in which he had been confined by illness for several weeks and disappeared. The boy had been seriously sick part of the time. Murray resided with his uncle, John Collard. When he left the house he wore no overcoat, and his feet were protected by only felt and rubbers. Mr. Collard, after searching the neighborhood for Murray, notified the police, who have been unable to locate him. The police departments of all cities of the State have been requested to aid in finding the lad. His uncle fears he would die from exposure.

NOT UNDRESSED IN 14 YEARS.

Michigan Woman's Hallucination Revealed by Her Death.

Mrs. Sylvester Eaves, aged 82, is dead in Adrian, after living fifty years in that section. Fourteen years ago her husband left home somewhat after the fashion of Rip Van Winkle in the second act of the play, some trouble having occurred with a sister of the wife, who lived with the couple. Since that time, fourteen years ago, Mrs. Eaves, through some superstitious notion, had never undressed and never occupied a bed. She got what sleep she took by lying on a sofa or lounge. Even in her last sickness she could not be persuaded to go to bed, but died in her chosen resting place.

CHARGES CRIME TO CAT.

Man Swears It "Sucked Breath" of Children Who Will Die.

Two children of Clarence Stearns, a farmer living near Gladstone, are dying and three others are seriously ill, due to a cat having "sucked their breath" when they lay asleep in bed. The father, in the dim light, saw the family cat sitting on the child's breast, its nose close to the babe's lips. The cat's claws scratched the child's breast as the father drew it away. Going to the bed of the other children, he found, he says, that the cat had sucked the breath of all and that two were so ill it was necessary for him to hitch up his horses and drive to the village for a doctor. The latter says they cannot live.

HUNTERS USE FERRETS.

Many Complaints Are Made to Michigan Game Warden.

State Game Warden Pierce says ferrets are being used by rabbit hunters in violation of the law, complaints being numerous. In a few localities ferrets may be lawfully used, as in Lansing township, Meridian township and the city of Lansing. Since the new law providing for a bounty on sparrows went into effect several persons have been narrowly escaped being shot by reckless sparrow hunters. In spite of the law authorizing the bounty, the police are endeavoring to prevent the shooting of sparrows in the city of Lansing.

BRIDE OF DAY GOES CRAZY.

Drives Husband and Relatives from Home and Is Put in Asylum.

Earl Hazelton of Montcalm county recently bought a residence in Milbrook, and shortly afterward was joined by Miss Anna Stemberg. They were married and went to Milbrook. The day after, however, the bride went suddenly insane and drove her husband and his relatives from the house. Unable to restore her normal condition, Hazelton took her before the probate judge of Montcalm county, and she was sent to Traverse City asylum.

WALKS TRACKS KILLED.

Starch Seemann, Bachelor About 40 Years Old, Was Killed by a Michigan Central Train Near Sonoma.

He was walking on the track in the snow storm and was carried 250 feet on the pilot of the engine.

Former Michigan Lumberman Dead.

C. S. Shaver, president of the Fresno Flume and Irrigation Co., one of the largest lumber concerns of the Pacific coast, died in Fresno, Cal., of diabetes.

Before coming west he was manager of a large lumbering concern in Michigan.

State Registers to Organize.

Register of Deeds K. E. Johnson of Crawford county, and Register of Deeds W. S. Powell of Wood county, after learning the sentiment among the registers of the State, have decided to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing the seventy-one registers in the State, to be held here some time during the middle of the winter.

Habit Hunter Is Killed.

And Anderson, son of a well-to-do farmer at Tallman, was accidentally killed while hunting.

DIG CHIMNEY COMPLETED.

Battle Creek Stacks Attains Height of 175 Feet.

The tallest chimney in Battle Creek, the only cement one, one of the biggest in that section, has been completed. It is on the site of the new Grand Trunk locomotive shops, is entirely of cement construction, and reaches to a height of 175 feet. The base of the chimney is 28 by 28 feet in dimensions, while the chimney tapers to a height of 280 feet. At a distance of 60 feet, the wall construction consists of two walls with a four-inch air space. From the 60 feet level the wall is six inches thick.

MUSKOGEE BOY THE LIMIT.

Adams Burrows Never Heard of God, Michigan, Xmas or the Fourth.

Fourteen years old, with no knowledge of his birthday, name of the State in which he lives, or what day and month of the year it is, never having heard of Christmas and the Fourth of July, Adams Burrows of Muskegon county is an oddity. The boy was examined in justice court in a suit that he started against an employer for wages.

BREAKS MARRIAGE RECORD.

Menominee Justice Ties Knot 108 Times in 1907.

Justice Van Den Berg, Menominee's "marrying justice," has broken the record of all magistrates and ministers in the upper peninsula for the year. He has tied the knot for nearly 200 couples. Many came from Wisconsin to elude the five-day notice provided for in the laws of that State.

Entire Family Behind Bars.

With the arrest in Grand Rapids of Harry Lamphere, aged 21, and his conviction on the charge of being a highway robber, the last member of his immediate family was sent to jail. Grace Lamphere, his sister-in-law, was recently sent to jail for sixty days for shoplifting. Later Garfield Lamphere, a brother, was also convicted and sentenced for stealing a chicken and some meat. Florence Hall, a sister of the men, is now serving a sentence on the charge of shoplifting.

Ann Arbor Thief Gaily.

In the Circuit Court in Ann Arbor Scott Webb, arrested for complicity in the theft from the house of Mrs. M. Bush of \$1,000 in diamonds and money, pleaded guilty. Judge Kline sentenced him to a minimum of eighteen months and a maximum of two years in the Jackson prison.

Never Saw His Children.

William Mengonett, pioneer of Nacumbe, is dead. He was 93 years old and father of 23 children. Mengonett was blind when married and had never seen any of his children. He lost his sight in a mine explosion, but his sweethearts insisted upon the wedding. The widow survives.

MINOR STATE ITEMS.

In November the State oil inspector passed 4,700,000 gallons.

The Grand Rapids furniture makers have refused to reduce prices.

Michigan is the second State in the production of grindstones. It produced \$78,900 worth in 1906.

In neither Monroe nor Marshall did a factory close down during the recent trouble nor resort to pay checks.

Mrs. Nora McConnell of Albion has just wedded her ante-bellum sweetheart, whom she had thought dead for forty years.

The Bliss coal mine, at Swan creek, is from three to four feet thick. The force is to be increased to three times its present size.

At Bay City there is a pile of sugar beets consisting of 300 tons, worth \$47,000. The pile is 700 feet long and 17 feet high.

Richard's Landing, a village on St. Joseph's Island, below Sault Ste. Marie, was almost totally destroyed by fire; loss \$200,000.

The Rev. James Osborne of Albion says that perfume is a good gift, for it will kill germs. They brought frankincense and myrrh to Jesus, he holds, to distinguish society.

Isaac Harting, who served throughout the Civil War and who was a conspicuous mark for the bullets of the sharpshooters because of his great height, died in Gladstone. He was 8 feet high and the tallest man in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

R. C. Crawford, a millionaire groceryman of St. Joseph, and formerly of Chicago, a son of the late Andrew Crawford of Chicago, caused a sensation in commercial circles by declaring for local option in an open letter to the people of Berrien county.

J. W. Belknap, wealthy lumberman, was dangerously injured. M. A. Kemp was less seriously hurt, and Charles H. Tidy and a housemaid in his employ had a narrow escape from being burned when Mr. Tidy's \$20,000 home in Greenville was destroyed by fire. The house was almost a complete furnace when Mr. Tidy was awakened and ran to carry the maid from her room. Belknap and Kemp were injured by a falling wall while assisting in fighting the fire.

Leo Berman of Chassell, 65 years old, was burned to death while sleeping in a room in a Marinette, Wis., hotel. The damage to the hotel was slight. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

F. W. Remensmider, of Lee township, presented his small boy with new axes for Christmas gifts. The lad, armed with their axes went in the woods and stirred up a big black bear. The oldest of the trio, who has only attained the age of 15 years, struck the animal over the head with his ax. Then the two younger boys joined in and brain was dispatched.

Charles Hopkins is under arrest and his wife is dying from a fractured skull, as the result of a religious argument the couple had on the street in Boyne City. Hopkins objected to his wife's being identified with the Salvation army and is said to have used a rock on her head.

Because of a peculiar mishap a well-known resident of Nacumbe is confined to his home with two fractured legs. He had a dream during the night in which he imagined he was being murdered, and in the struggle to free himself from his assailant he kicked a hole through the wall at the end of his bed fracturing his legs by the force of the blow.



SYMBOL FOR OUR ADVANCE.

By Ray, Geo. D. Sparks.

Take up the ark of the covenant and pass over.—Joshua 3:3.

The long journey in the wilderness is over; the endless stretches of sand will haunt the tired eyes of the pilgrims no longer. Beyond the swiftly-gliding river lies Canaan—the Land of Promise.

Joshua is a born leader of men, and as such knows what they will do if appealed to in the right way. The River Jordan flows between the Promised Land and his followers. It must be crossed. With the same feeling that afterward animated Douglas as he took from his breast the jeweled heart of the dead Bruce and flung it over the heads of the advancing host, shouting: "Fight, my men, for the heart of Bruce!" So Joshua, with the deep religious consciousness of a Jew, gives the order to carry forward the ark of the covenant. No one of his followers will dream of lagging behind when he sees that sacred symbol in front. And so, following in the footsteps of the priests, the people, old and young, cross the Jordan and enter upon a new phase of their national life.

The parallel between our case, as we stand on the threshold of a new year, and the Jews on the eve of their entering Canaan, is so apparent that it can be seen at once. As the tired wanderers from Egypt stood facing the Promised Land, so do you and I stand facing 1908.

How are we going to commence our journey into the new year? Joshua, though he lived long, long ago, and though he was but a leader of a mob of liberated slaves, can show us the way. The captain of the Jewish host sent forward the ark of the covenant, by which it comes into fellowship with the great and immortal of all ages, by which it walks with Jesus of Nazareth and every spirit like His and learns to read life as love and law and see it as leading to eternal good.

GOD'S MANIFEST MESSAGE.

By Rev. J. C. McIntosh.

Text.—Psalm 107, 1:3.

The whole Psalm must be read and considered in order to reach a proper conception of the theme which inspired the pen of the writer.

It begins with the summons to give thanks. "It is all we can give Him," says Spurgeon, "and the least we can give; therefore let us diligently render to Him our thanksgiving. This is not the only call in the Scriptures to give thanks. A score of times the psalmist challenges men to the performance of this duty, and he sets the example, and furnishes the words for our gratitude to express itself in song after song of praise. Nor is the duty rested alone on Old Testament precept. It is not less a Christian duty, most assuredly, to recognize the mercies and loving kindnesses of God, than it was under the old and shadowy dispensation of the law. "In everything give thanks." "Be thankful;" and "in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." As the greatest mercies of God are found clustered about the cross, and expressed in the gift of His Son, so the warmest recognition of them, and the heartiest praise and gratitude for them, belong of right to those who have their lives brightened by the sunshine of Christianity.

We have the foundation and reason for thanksgiving. "For He is good, for His mercy endureth forever." The one hundred and thirty-sixth Psalm teaches us this thought and runs it as a refrain through the whole texture of the song, as though to connect every act of God's providence in nature and in the history of His people, with His abounding mercy as its source. And is it not so? What have we that is not of mercy? Mercy has been defined "favor to the undeserving." According to this definition, all the joy and comfort, all the common good, and all the daily supplies of life, as well as the gifts of grace, are mercies; for we do not deserve any of them!

FAITH FOR THE FUTURE.

By Henry F. Cope.

By faith Abraham when he was called to go out . . . went out not knowing whither he went.—Hebrews 11:8.

You cannot tell much about a man's faith by his willingness to deal in futures without any foundation in fact. And yet no man is ready to face the future unless his heart is nerved by a high and worthy faith. This alone can give strength to look down the coming days and to take up their tasks.

None of us can know what these new days hold for us; fear readily conjures up pictures of disaster. But because of certain sublime confidences we hold we banish our fears, shake off our sloth and gladly step out into the unknown and untrodden country of tomorrow.

Faith is the force of all the ages. It accounts for the past; it enters and determines the future. Because certain men in days gone by believed certain things, intensely, because they were thrilled by great visions, by glorious ideals, history was wrought out in the forge of their convictions; under the hammer of their wills.

No great things are done except by the power of faith, under glowing hopes and compelling convictions. It is her faith in her boy's future that makes the mother willing to suffer, keeps her patient, that buoy up the father in the strife and weariness of life. No man or woman is doing anything that makes the world richer for mere bread and butter; some purpose and vision is behind the worthy work.

It is because somehow we believe, no matter how we may phrase the belief, that destiny is behind this strange weaving we call life that we are content to seem to be the shuttles jerked hither and thither. We bear the ills of to-day because we dimly see the glorious goal of the good of all. We do a full day's work only as we see somehow an eternal wage.

It may belong to few of us to be heralded as heroes, and the judgment of history may confer on none the martyr's crown, but the hero's joy and the martyr's glory are in the heart of everyone who boldly reaches up to and lives out the highest he conceives, for he will not do that without sacrifice and pain on his side nor without enriching mankind on the other.

The largest faith may be manifest in the lowliest places. When all the work of the ages appears, when the weaving of the centuries is turned with its finished side towards us, we may see that the man who has laid the brick or fed the furnace or the woman who has washed and cooked and tended the little ones, doing these things for love, has shot the most glowing colors into the great fabric.

HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Consolation.

Come, ye disconsolate, wherever ye languish;
Come to the mercy seat, fervently kneel;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish:
Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal.

Joy of the desolate, light of the straying,
Hope of the penitent, fadeless and pure;
Here speaks the Comforter, tenderly saying:
Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot cure.

Here see the Bread of Life; see waters flowing
Forth from the throne of God, pure from above;
Come to the feast of love; come, ever knowing
Earth has no sorrow but heaven can remove.

It is not the thing you do so much as the spirit in which you do it that makes it great or small. Faith determines this spirit; for faith is that which fashions the ideal of the one we love, the ideal we serve, and for which we joyfully suffer. The prophet whose burning words we cannot forget lives by the faith in a vision broad and sweeping; but not less is the faith of the humble toiler who lives each day by the vision of his home and friends. Nor is this all. It is faith that draws on life's invisible sources of power and refreshment; it is faith that finds inner contact with the invisible. How empty is life if it hold nothing but things; how hungry grows the heart fed only on cold facts. For each day as it comes we need to be able to draw on the deep springs of the water of life, the springs from which our fathers drank and found strength to lay the foundations of our day.

Faith is not the blind confidence that somehow, Providence will send us daily bread. It is the faculty by which the heart eats of the bread of heaven, by which it comes into fellowship with the great and immortal of all ages, by which it walks with Jesus of Nazareth and every spirit like His and learns to read life as love and law and see it as leading to eternal good.

REFORM ELEMENT TAMED.

The reform element was not so keen when it came to considering the proposal which was framed for the purpose of prohibiting the Legislature from passing local bills.

It provided that no local or special act should be passed where a general law could be made applicable and that in no event should a local or special act be passed unless indorsed by 25 per cent of the electors who would be affected. At the outset an effort was made to eliminate the 25 per cent provision. Then some of the delegates could not see the reason for having such a proposal and began to play horse with it. Finally the suggestion was made that the matter might be covered by the home rule proposal recently reported out, and as the easiest way out of coming to a definite conclusion the proposition was tabled.

Case of Extra Compensation.

Quite a discussion was devoted to the proposal relative to extra compensation to public officers, which was passed on second reading. It provides that the salaries of public officials shall not be increased or decreased after their election or appointment and that no extra compensation shall be allowed any public officer after service has been performed or contract made. Delegates Elmquist submitted an amendment to allow the salaries of Circuit Judges to be increased during their terms of office, which was opposed, but it finally got through. This proposal will be widespread in its effect and will tend to close up some of the leaks that now exist.

More Work for Judges.

If the proposal adopted in committee of the whole is finally adopted, the justices of the Supreme Court will find plenty of work cut out for them. It provides that in all proceedings before the court, whether they be by way of mandamus, order to show cause, quo warrantu or certiorari, written opinions must be handed down and reported. Chairman Fyfe of the judiciary committee contended that this was unnecessary where decisions are based on cases already decided, but Delegate Moore insisted that every person had a right to know the reasons and he declared that the Supreme Court was not so great that it could decide whether a written opinion was necessary or not.

Cigarettes Put Under Ban.

The State constitutional convention resumed its sessions Wednesday and engaged in a spirited debate on the proposal to prohibit the manufacture, sale or gift of cigarettes or cigarette papers. The proposition was finally adopted by a vote of 24 to 18. Its adoption was urged for the reason that the Legislature for fifteen years has refused to pass an anti-cigarette law.

The Great American Novel.

The pretty nurse had taken the best of care of the steel millionaire.

"I want you to marry me," said he, simply.

"Why, Mr. Glitledge, this is rather sudden."

"I know, my child; I know. But you'll have plenty of time to get used to the idea. I'll have a fierce job getting rid of my wife."—Washington Herald.

Paucity of Finance.

"Haven't you learned that De Broke is a good deal of money?"

"No. I've let him have a number of small sums."

"Knowing his reputation, why did you give him that last five?"

"It was this way. He said if I'd let him have it he'd pay me something on what he already owed me."

"Well?"

"So I let him have the five and he paid me \$1 on account."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Michigan CONSTITUTIONAL Convention.

After the Tax Dodgers.

After a long series of conferences the taxation committee of the constitutional convention has decided to recommend the adoption of the proposition drafted by Attorney General Bird relative to the taxation of corporations, which the last legislature voted to submit to the electors as an amendment to the present constitution.

The tax commission ran against a snag in taxing property through the fact that the law limited them to corporations and some of the fast freight lines organized co-partnerships in order to evade. To meet this a proposition was drafted that the Legislature may provide for the assessment of the property of corporations and the property, by whomsoever owned, operated or conducted, engaged in the business of transporting passengers and freight, transporting property by express, operating any station or depot, transmitting messages by telephone or telegraph, loading cars, separating refrigerator cars, fast freight lines or other cars, in any manner upon railroads, or engaged in any other similar business, at its true cash value by a State board of assessors. In adopting this the committee has made one very important change, in that it adds to the list of corporations that may be so assessed "public service corporations." At the present time the latter are taxed locally, and it is a question whether the big cities would care to have the Legislature in a position to take this class of property away from the municipality for the purposes of taxation. It is also questionable whether the public utility corporations would welcome such a change. Certainly they would not if they can secure the creation of a public utility commission.

Proposals Awaiting Courts.

At the request of Attorney Seth E. Engel of Detroit, Delegate Burton introduced six proposals, the evident purpose of which is to curtail the power of the judiciary. Mr. Engel has had some experience with the courts. He would compel all judges to file an opinion within three months after hearing a case or have his salary cut off until he does so. Next he would prohibit the courts from having anything to do with the disbarment of attorneys, leaving that to the bar associations. Then again, he would prohibit any court from arbitrarily striking out a brief simply because it is displeasing him or them, and he would force the Supreme Court to grant oral arguments of half an hour on a side in all cases involving at least \$500. Lastly, he would prohibit any judge, justice of the peace or commissioner from filing an attorney for a respectful criticism of their action, no matter how severe it may be.

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TAFT SPEAKS IN BOSTON.

Secretary of War Defends Administration Against Critics.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Boston gave a dinner the other night at which Secretary of War Taft was the guest of honor. Here the Secretary delivered the reply of the Roosevelt administration to its critics in Wall street. Mr. Taft placed the blame for the passing financial flurry where he and the President believe it belongs. He defended President Roosevelt's policies in respect to dishonest and law-breaking corporations, and said that the President had been made a target by rich and powerful enemies.

Secretary Taft declared the President was and is making a fight for the honest business man. None but the ability and mendacious has been hit and none but this class is raising a clamor against the President, he declared.

Following are extracts from Secretary Taft's speech:

For eight or nine months past there were many indications that the loanable capital of the world was near exhaustion. The conclusion cannot be avoided that the revelations of irregularity, breaches of trust, stock jobbing, over-issues of stock, violations of law, and lack of right State or national control of insurance companies, railroad companies, traction companies, and financial corporations, showed investors and made them withhold what little loanable capital was available. It would seem that our system of currency is not arranged so as to permit its volume to be increased temporarily to counteract the sudden drain of money by the hoarding in a panic.

The fright which seizes the depositor and leads him to hoard his money spreads like wildfire and is as unreasoning and unreasonable as the spirit of a mob.

The trust magnates, solidly entrenched with great financial resources, are not the ones who suffer most from panic. It is the great body of business men and wage earners.

It is said that the administration has arranged the whole business community as dishonest. I deny it.

I am earnestly opposed to government ownership of the interstate railways. Government ownership means State socialism, an increase of power in the central government that would be dangerous.

YELLOW RACES UNITING.

Hobson Says It Is Now the White Man Against the World.

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, representative in Congress from Alabama, says the whole world is changing front and that we are nearing the time when it will be the white man against all the rest. He said:

"The Japanese are proceeding to organize the Chinese on military lines, teaching them in a far-reaching propaganda to hate foreigners and prepare for war. Japan is furthermore propagating unrest in India, and the Japanese victory over Russia has shaken the white man's prestige wherever he is guiding the destinies of men of other colors all over the world. The whole trend of events is, therefore, toward a contest by the yellow race, aided by the other colored races, a struggle to wrest from the white man his present supremacy."

"The control of the sea is the white man's only chance for maintaining his supremacy and his civilization, and all that these mean."

"Unfortunately, as the yellow races are uniting, the white races are still divided. A nation of the white race that controls the ocean has already lent itself to make possible Japanese victory over Russia, and is now lending itself to make possible Japanese victory over America. As a matter of fact, the yellow wave that is forming is already moving eastward over the Pacific Ocean and lapping the shores of America, and America's facing westward to check this wave is in the interest of all the white nations of the earth, of the white man's supremacy, of the perpetuation of peace."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Nobel prizes were awarded, that for literature going to Rudyard Kipling.

The treasurer of a Canadian railroad confessed to stealing \$185,000 in eighteen years.

Advices from London indicated that Ambassador Bryce may quit his post in this country.

Richard Miller of St. Louis was high praise in France, one of his paintings being bought by the Minister of Fine Arts.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

A Dose of Happiness

By Virginia Niles Leeds

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It was all on account of Miss Malvina's organ. If she hadn't had an organ it would probably never have happened. The dictionary declares that an organ such as Miss Malvina possessed is "a membranous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion, in which food is prepared for nourishing the body."

Perhaps Miss Malvina's organ was a membranous receptacle. There were no absolute proofs to the contrary—but that it was an organ of digestion was simply a slander. There was no digestion about it. It was indigestion all the way through. The food that went into it, if it made up her mind to remain, didn't nourish her body at the least and only subjected her to every kind of discomfort.

It had lost to Miss Malvina's friends, fortune and husband. The former had dropped off, one by one, on account of their pet specific being rejected by either Miss Malvina or her organ; the second was a fine musical talent which she might have turned to account but for the same melancholy cause, and the third was perhaps the most dismal of all.

Cal. Wilds, a gallant officer, had in the earlier days lost his heart to Miss Malvina, and would no doubt have married her, but during a sojourn in India he had fallen victim to a liver complaint, which so disgusted him with disorders of the human machinery that any young woman possessed of so unpardonable a thing as an "organ" hadn't the remotest chance with the gallant of India.

Miss Malvina, therefore, was simply not in it at all. And so at the time our story opens we find poor Miss Malvina wretched, friendless, sickly, and dependent upon a disagreeable old aunt.

To be sickly is bad enough without being friendless, but to be both and to have an "organ" into the bargain is hard luck indeed.

Mrs. Smithers, Miss Malvina's aunt, was a determined person. She believed thoroughly in the text that a fool and his money are soon parted, and she obeyed the text to the letter. She had plenty of money and no heirs, but like all misers, she did not consider that she had near enough, and she hoarded it up for heaven knows what purpose.

She was in no wise a charitable disposed individual, though the fact of her giving a home to her orphaned niece might imply that she was.

Mrs. Smithers had not the slightest patience with her niece's membranous receptacle, and at every meal such mortal enemies as hot bread and pies confronted poor Malvina. The organ naturally cried out against such indignities, and Miss Malvina grew hourly worse.

Finally, to Mrs. Smithers' utter horror, the family physician had to be summoned.

Nor was this the worst. After prescribing all sorts of villainous compounds, which Miss Malvina's organ rejected with scorn, Dr. Calomel insisted that Miss Malvina should come to his private sanitarium, known as The Rest.

Mrs. Smithers was as one demented. She fumed and raged, and almost tore her false hair, for the board alone, without medical attendance, was \$25 a week.

But Dr. Calomel was quite as determined as she was, and at last, after a fearful struggle, he won the day.

At the time of her arrival there were only three other patients. Mrs. Weeks, a chronic dyspeptic; Miss Paine, a combination invalid, and an old gentleman who was a bundle of nerves.

It was against the latter individual that Miss Malvina was particularly warned; the slightest irritating circumstances causing him to tear his hair and cry "Fire!"

For a week Miss Malvina rested, lying quietly on a neat little white bedstead, gazing at harmoniously tinted walls. On the eighth day she was so much improved that she came down to dinner.

It was an unique banquet. The convalescent brought bottles and spoons with them, and some took their drops before eating, and some afterwards. Moreover, the bread was dry and the drinking water was hot.

Miss Malvina was introduced to her fellow invalids, Mrs. Weeks and Miss Paine, who were already at the table when she entered, and she was having a very nice time with them, comparing symptoms, when a footstep and a man's voice caused her to look up. Then there occurred to poor Miss Malvina the one event of her life.

The gentleman of the nerves and eccentric tendencies was none other than her old admirer, Col. Wilds. When Malvina started and blushed, he recognized him in a moment. His face had turned white and he no longer wore a uniform, but he was the gallant man—indeed, age had improved him.

"An organ," muttered Miss Malvina.

"Only one?" exclaimed the colonel. "Why, I've got a thousand, and every one of 'em out of tune!"

Miss Malvina said she was sorry, and began inquiring about his symptoms.

The colonel entertained her with a list of the most intense horrors, and the meal passed off delightfully.

After dinner they played dominoes. It was a party of ghosts; pale faces, wasted hands, an occasional groan, enlivened from time to time with a hacking cough.

At a quarter of nine Mrs. Weeks dropped a domino. Col. Wilds shrieked "Fire!" and they were all carried off and put to bed like babies.

In consequence of the excitement, Mrs. Weeks and Miss Paine went to rest for another week, and the following evening Miss Malvina and Col. Wilds sat down to a tete-a-tete game.

Miss Malvina could not help noticing how handsome her former lover had become, and how highly polished and pink his bald head was.

They were having a most charming game, when suddenly a moth miller sputtered into the gas and fell whirling among the dominoes.

Immediately Col. Wilds went off. Poor Miss Malvina was so overcome she scarcely knew what to do. Not liking to sit gazing at her old friend, who was behaving himself in a most childish and foolish manner, most dismal of all.

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NOW MR. BAXTER HAS REFORMED.

In the Future He Will Think More About Appearances.

One reason why Mr. Baxter never likes to go out evenings is because he seldom can find room enough in the street cars to make himself comfortable. There never was a person who liked to spread himself physically as does Mr. Baxter. Mr. Baxter has frequently been sorely humiliated by that fact. When they are out together he refuses to squeeze into close quarters just for the sake of being near her. If there is a wide space at the other end of the car Baxter unhesitatingly moves on and drops into it without moving in the least that he has left her alone.

Since last Thursday night, however, Baxter has promised to think less of his material sensibilities. That evening the Baxters went to the theater. Going home Baxter, as usual, refused to sit by his wife on the ground that he would be unduly crowded. There was a rift in the row of humanity further along the line, and he went down and filled in there. He sat beside a fat man, who had previously traveled a short distance over the alcoholic route. The fat man had noticed from afar Baxter's disinclination to share his wife's society, and he thought he understood the cause. Pleased with his powers of divination he nudged Baxter good-naturedly.

"That's right," said he. "Don't give her a chance to bullyrag you before folks. It's bad enough when you're alone, but it's worse when there's anybody around to hear. That's why I give the old lady the slip. We'll both catch it when we get home, but we're safe for the rest of the trip, anyway."

The alcoholic man's "old lady" had a dozen steps away, overboard, and, judging by the rapid-fire action of her eyes, it was pretty safe to guess that the fat man would "catch it" even if Baxter didn't.

Canaanite Burials.

Some important discoveries have lately been made with regard to the burial customs of the Canaanites. The bodies were usually deposited in caves, as Abraham deposited the body of Sarah. The caves were either natural hollows in the rock, such as those found in Palestine, or artificially formed excavations, usually roughly circular. On the floor of these caves the body was laid in a contracted position. Stones were placed round it and earth strewn over it. For the use of the spirit of the deceased vessels of food and drink were placed nearby; not without purpose as the deposit of cooked meat, with a knife to cut it and a saucer inverted over it to keep it warm, that was found in one tomb in Gezer. Spears, swords, ornaments or other objects which the deceased might be supposed to require were also deposited. These objects are valuable testimonies to the belief of the Canaanites in the continuance after death of a life similar to the earthly existence.

The Spanish Galleon.

Primarily the galleon was but a peaceful merchant ship, but by the irony of fate she became, almost from her inception, a center of the fiercest fighting. Square rigged and high of stem and stern, broad of bow and low of waist, with massive bulwarks and forecastle, and poop three and four decks high, she possessed a picturesque appearance, but little of sensible naval architecture. The stem was clumsy, broad and blunt, and smashed heavily through the waves, to the great detriment of speed; this and the towering stern presented such a surface to the wind that the difficulties of steering were quite formidable, and six or eight men at the wheel were not unusual. The method in this apparent madness of marine construction was the landlubber's instinct, still strong in men of the sea of those days, to reduce all naval maneuvers to the stand-up-and-knock-down tactics of the land fight on a common platform.—Scribner's Magazine.

Hotel Keys.

"It takes just about 500 new keys a year to keep us going," remarked Dave Mills, assistant manager of the Euclid, the other day. "That does not include the keys that are carried away and returned by mail. Then lots of people take the metal tags of keys in order to carry the keys in their pockets, and the tags get lost. Sometimes a guest will return a key that he has carried for a year or so. But the funniest proposition I ever struck was this: We got a letter one day from a man out in Des Moines, Ia., who wrote to apologize for not returning a key he had taken away. He said he found that the key just fitted the front door of his home and as his wife had lost the key to the house a few days before, he felt obliged to keep the key from the Euclid, much as he hated to do it."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Toy Balloon Traveled Far.

How's this? A tiny balloon of crimson rubber sent up by a child from the Tuller's garden October 20, at the children's fête at which 11,000 of these balloons were sent up, has beaten the world's record for speed and distance. It went 1,211 miles in 19 1/2 hours, and was caught at Underwood, Ia., in the parish of Jett, Finland, shortly before noon October 21. What a pity somebody wasn't aboard this toy record-breaker! Only the name and address of the child who liberated it in Paris, with a card asking the finder to send it back, made this extraordinary voyage. But it is a straw showing what we are all coming to one of these fine days.

ALL FOND OF MAKING NOISE.

It's the Way of Mankind to Seek to Create an Impression.

"Lincoln," said Mr. MacGillkenny, "told a story about a little steamboat running on the Wabash river with a whistle so big that when the captain blew it he had to tie up to the bank for an hour or two to get up steam enough to go on. He had only a little boat, but he wanted to make as much noise as anybody on the river. And isn't it so, in a way, with our friends the automobilists? If you don't see it you can't tell by the sound of the horn whether the machine coming is a veritable battle ship of a car with a limousine body and with 14 extra tires clamped to it, and with hampers and baskets strapped to it all over, and with seven trunks on the roof, a regular house on wheels driven by 100-horse-power engine; or a rickety little second-hand two horse-power runabout, for the floppy little runabout is altogether likely to carry a bigger and louder horn than the majestic touring car. And still, are steamboat men and automobilists the only people that like to put up a big front? Don't we all of us, big and little, like to make all the noise we can in the world?"

UNCLE SAM IN ROLE OF CUPID.

Forced to Act as Matrimonial Agent in the Philippines.

One of the little details that fall to the Philippine government is that of finding husbands for the orphan girls of the institution, bearing the name of the Hospicio de San Jose, and to do this is no easy matter. Before the Filipino will consent to go to the altar he has to be shown a monetary advantage—in fact, a bride without a dowry wouldn't get a husband in a thousand years. Uncle Sam's agents, after wondering why there was such a dearth of bridegrooms for their pretty charges of the Hospicio, finally discovered that in order to marry them off dowries would have to be found. As the result a matrimonial brokerage commission has been formed. Through this, \$150 is offered to any young Filipino of good character who will take one of the orphan maids as his life mate, but no bargain is closed until after official cupids have thoroughly examined into the history of the husband-to-be.

First Printer Found.

A French semi-scientific magazine does away with the discussion as to who was the first printer. Here is its story: When Agassilus observed before the battle that made his name that his soldiers doubted success, he wrote on his hands, inverting the letters, the word "Victory," in Greek, of course. When the priest appeared with the sacrifice, a bull's liver, the great captain laid his hand on the flesh and kept it there for some time. After he removed it the word "Victory" was printed there, patent to all eyes, and this Greek was undoubtedly the first printer. The soldiers saw what they supposed to be "a message from the gods" and fought like lions.

Russian Post Office Savings Bank.

Consul T. E. Heenan, of Odessa, states that although the post office savings bank system in Russia is of comparatively late origin, it shows a healthy development. The annual increase in the deposits now averages about 45,000,000. The amount on deposit on August 1, 1903, was \$501,600,000, and on the same date in 1907 it had reached \$686,500,000. As there has not been any real advance in the national prosperity to explain an increase in the nation's savings, the rush to the savings bank can only be accounted for by the fact of the people not desiring to retain large sums in their homes.—Consular Report.

Warning in Time.

In his desire to use fine language, the dandy of the south frequently allows his ideas to become a trifle confused, as well as confusing. A hand bill announcing a "colored picnic" to be held in a grove near Mobile was once freely circulated. After various enticing announcements concerning the delights in store for the partakers in this entertainment, the bill concluded with the following perplexing notice, printed in italics: "Good behavior will be strictly and reservedly enjoined upon all present, and nothing will be left undone which will tend to mar the pleasure of the company."—Harper's Weekly.

Argument for Feathers.

Opposition to the wearing of feathers in feminine headgear has encountered an argument which shows that there are two sides to this as to every other question. Attention is called to the fact that were the practice of wearing feathers to be abandoned tomorrow 30,000 girls would be at once thrown out of employment in Paris alone. A champion of the working girls insists that if a bird or a girl must perish, it ought not to be the girl.—N. Y. Press.

Horse, Hog and Elephant in One.

C. G. Minnick, of 2968 Darlen street, Philadelphia, a week ago cut from a tree near Secane station a section of forked limbs for a one-piece three-legged stool. The three limbs where they are cut off are in the perfect likeness, one of a horse's hoof, the second of a hog's split hoof and the third like an elephant's trunk. The mouth and the trunk of the elephant are startlingly true to nature. The likeness is of nature's own carving. All Mr. Minnick had to do was to strip the bark off.

KING OF ALL THROAT & LUNG REMEDIES

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

QUICKEST, SAFEST, SUREST

COUGH AND COLD

—CURE—

AND HEALER OF ALL DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT AND CHEST

CURED BY HALF A BOTTLE
Half a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me of the worst cold and cough I ever had.—J. R. Pitt, Rocky Mount, N. C.

PRICE 50c AND \$1.00

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LUCIEN FOURNIER, DRUGGIST.

Marlin

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